

M I D D L E E A S T A N D S O U T H A S I A R E V I E W

7 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Baghdad media have stressed that Iraq is resolutely renewing its military offensive against Iran in the wake of the Iranian refusal to agree to President Saddam Husayn's conditions for negotiations and to adhere to the Iraqi cease-fire proposal. A Baghdad television commentary, reported by INA, said Iraqi troops have "advanced to new positions" inside Iranian territory in response to the "obstinacy" of the Iranian authorities, their "rejection" of Iraq's "good initiatives" and "disregard" of international and Islamic appeals to stop the fighting, and their failure to understand the "noble humanitarian motives" behind Iraq's decision to declare a cease-fire. The commentary claimed that Iran incorrectly believes that Baghdad's willingness to allow it to "come out of this defeat with honor" is an indication of Iraqi weakness, and it warned that the Iraqi Air Force will teach Iran a "good lesson" that will "most probably wipe out what remains" of Iran's economic and military capacity. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, echoed this attitude, saying that Iraq is now fighting with "full military force" and is "prepared to face challenges and defiance to the very end." The General Command stated that the 6 October airraids on Iran were undertaken to make Iran "undersand" that the Iraqi Air Force is capable of destroying targets "deep" inside Iranian territory. A further General Command communique, also carried by INA, reported that Iraqi aircraft hit fuel depots and artillery emplacements in various areas, inflicting "heavy losses" on the enemy, and that Iranian planes bombed civilian and economic targets in Haj 'Uthra, Kirkuk and Tikrit. Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses also issued a statement calling up a number of reserve officers.

Iran has reacted sharply to Western reports, specifically BBC reports, that Khorramshahr has fallen to the Iraqis. The Joint Staff issued a statement, reported by Tehran radio, which said that this claim by the BBC, a "servant of imperialism and international Zionism," is "false" and "hostile" and that the people of Khorramshahr on 6 October pushed the Iraqi "remnants" even farther back from the point they had retreated to several days ago. Tehran radio also carried statements by Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali and the deputy governor of Khuzestan specifically denying the BBC report. Khalkhali asked foreign correspondents to come to the city so that they could see for themselves that it is "completely in the hands of Iranian forces."

Another statement issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, reported that in the Qasr-e Shirin-Khosravi region Iranian forces have been able to "reoccupy new positions" and stop the Iraqi penetration despite "intensive" Iraqi attacks. The statement also claimed that Iraqi forces have been unable to achieve any "crucial progress" in the Mehran area and that Iranian forces have won victories in the Musian region, Takkeh and Pay-e Pol-e Charkkeh, where the Iraqi troops have been driven back "some distance." It added that the Iraqis have been driven out of Ahvaz, Susangerd and Bostan but that the outcome of clashes in Kushk and Talayeh is still inconclusive. Without giving details of targets, the statement claimed that the air force is continuing to attack military, oil and industrial sites in Iraq, but it denied that Iran is bombing "inhabited areas." Tehran radio also reported Iraqi airraids on civilian areas in Tehran as well as on Mehrabad Airport and Tabriz's oil installations. Furthermore, in an interview with AFP, former Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran said "about half" of the Abadan refinery has been destroyed by bombardment.

KUNA, citing the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, reported that Jordan has mobilized 40,000 troops on its eastern border in case Iraq should request Jordanian military assistance. The paper cited "informed" sources as saying that the Jordanian Army has been in a state of alert since the outbreak of the war on 22 September. It also said Jordan has given Iraq permission to use the Port of al-'Aqabah to receive Soviet military equipment.

Damascus radio reported that Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur denied Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah's accusation that Syrian soldiers were fighting with the Iranian Army, calling it part of Iraq's "false campaigns" against Syria. Libya had earlier denied a similar accusation by Khayrallah.

Nonetheless, INA cited "informed sources" in Paris as reporting that Iranian Acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi visited Syria last week. According to INA, these sources linked the visit to reports that President Hafiz Al-Asad's government is supplying Iran with military equipment.

Bani-Sadr Statement, Hostages Issue

In a statement made on Tehran television, reported by AFP, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr once again emphasized Iran's diplomatic "isolation," saying this is the first time in history that a country subject to aggression has received support from no one. He stated that Iran's diplomatic position proves that the world has an adverse opinion of it and that while this is due to enemy propaganda, it is also true that Iran's enemies have "profited from certain of our unjustified actions." He declared that it is time for Iran to become "realistic" and understand that "our words and our sloans satisfy no one but ourselves." According to AFP, the president said Iran wants to be "loved" not by President Carter but by the "underprivileged" American people. However, in the same speech Bani-Sadr accused the United States of not wanting the hostages problem to be resolved, and he reiterated the standard Iranian charge that the United States is using the issue as a "pretext" for its attacks on Iran.

In an interview with Tehran radio, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, referring to the four conditions set by Ayatollah Khomeyni for the release of the hostages, said that the Ayatollah "did not mean to say that there are only four conditions." Rafsanjani declared that "should it become necessary to obtain more from America" before resolving the hostages issue, then the Majlis will "also bring these things up."

Bakhtiar Activities

Paris radio reported that former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar returned to Paris on 4 October after an absence of 4 days. Various reports have placed him in Amman, Baghdad and Oman, but the radio said that nobody in Bakhtiar's entourage was willing to say exactly where he had been.

Egypt

According to MENA, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, upon returning to Cairo from the United States, said Egypt is preparing a new working paper for the tripartite summit to replace the one it recently submitted to the United States. Ghali said the paper will "take into consideration certain U.S. remarks" on the earlier version and will include provisions for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the West Bank and Gaza and the "redeployment" of those forces so that the Palestinians can achieve their rights.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio reported without further detail that President Babrak Karmal will pay an "official and friendly" visit to the USSR in mid-October.

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PALESTINIANS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR GIV'ATAYIM BLAST

NC051213 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT
5 Oct 80

[Text] The military spokesman of the Palestinian revolution forces general command said that a special group from the hero-martyr Abu Hasan Salamah unit operating inside the occupied homeland acted on orders by moving to a specific targets and managing to plant a booby-trapped time bomb in the post office in Giv'atayim, south of Tel Aviv. The group then succeeded in leaving the operations area.

The bomb went off at the set time of 0810 today while a border guard patrol was combing and inspecting the office, which was crowded with enemy personnel. The sound of the explosion was heard in several quarters of southern Tel Aviv. The blast resulted in a large number of casualties among the enemy border guards and office employees.

A Zionist spokesman admitted that three were killed and six others were injured, according to initial reports. The blast also destroyed the post office, damaged cars parked nearby and smashed the glass in adjacent buildings.

After the explosion, Zionist forces encircled the settlement, imposed a curfew, set up scores of checkpoints, began large-scale combing operations in a search for other devices, and arrested scores of Palestinian citizens present in the area for interrogation. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE SESSION REPORTED

LD052136 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1902 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Mecca, 5 Oct (SPA)--The constituent assembly of the Muslim World League has firmly and strongly supported the call of Deputy Prime Minister His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for jihad, it being the only way to stand up to the enemy.

At the end of its 22d session this evening, the assembly stressed that this call, with the mobilization of the resources and potentials of the nation and [word indistinct] its rights, is the only decisive Islamic way not only to stand up and halt aggression but also to eradicate and defeat it once and for all.

The assembly urged the Muslim states to shoulder their responsibilities in full toward our Muslim nation, and to support with every means the struggle of the Palestinian people to consolidate their steadfastness in their land.

The assembly stressed to the Afghani mujahedin the need to unite their ranks and to set up a unified jihad council which will have the responsibility of leading their struggle against the enemy. The constituent assembly of the Muslim World League also called for more support for the mujahedin, materially, politically and in the information field.

Regarding the issue of Muslims in the south of the Philippines, the assembly denounced the attitude of Marcos toward the Muslims, since he has resorted to a war of annihilation, mass killing and expulsion. He has also ignored the 1975 Tripoli agreement. The assembly also recommends the need to revive the four-man committee of the Islamic Conference Organization, so as to continue the jihad. The assembly recommends that the Muslim countries be directed to take decisive measures against the government of Marcos. This includes economic and political boycott, stopping oil supplies, and refusal by Arab countries to employ non-Muslim manpower from the Philippines.

Regarding the issue of the Muslims of Burma, the assembly recommends that the league's secretariat general should follow up the issue of the Muslims of Burma and in particular those who have been returned to their country.

Regarding the Lebanese issue, the assembly recommends that the league's secretariat general set up a league office in Lebanon. It also recommends that the secretariat general addresses an appeal in the name of the assembly to all Arab countries to put an end to all their differences and disputes and to concentrate their efforts to resist the Zionist enemy.

Regarding the issue of Cyprus, the assembly supports the legitimate rights of the Muslims in Cyprus on federal independent states in which the Turkish and Greek communities live on the basis of the principles of equality, peace and security.

The assembly declares its full support for the jihad of the Muslim nation in Western Somalia against the communist occupation force.

With regard to the issue of the Muslims of Eritrea, the assembly endorsed the resolutions it adopted last year at its 21st session. The assembly also condemned the barbarous massacres of children, women and old men by the Ethiopian Government with the assistance of the international heretical forces.

The assembly called on the Muslim states to take the necessary measures to stop the rulers of Ethiopia and to protect Islam and the Muslims.

With regard to the issue of eastern Turkestan, the assembly recommends that Muslim states near China and having connections with it carry out effective and good efforts to bring about more freedom of religion in eastern Turkestan.

Regarding the issue of Muslims in India, the assembly recommends that the leaders of the Muslim countries become aware in every possible way of the plan by India, and to take the necessary practical measures, at diplomatic, economic and political levels, to compel the Indian Government to stop its plan [word indistinct] the tribulation of our Muslim brothers in India gets worse.

Regarding the Muslims in Uganda, the assembly calls on the Muslim states to stand up to the plot aimed at the Uganda people, land and faith, by condemning the Tanzanian aggression and demanding the withdrawal of the aggressor forces from all Ugandan territory.

With regard to the Iranian-Iraq conflict, the assembly addressed an appeal to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, urging them to halt fighting and stop the bloodshed.

The assembly calls on the Turkish Government to preserve and to support Muslims and abandon what is against the Islamic teachings, and faith of Islam in Turkey. It also recommends to the Turkish Government the need to confront anti-Islamic trends.

QADDUMI VIEWS IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT, PALESTINIAN ISSUES

LD061237 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Oct 80 p 3

[Interview given to Fawzi al-Asmar by PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi in New York--date not specified]

[Text] New York, (ASH-SHARQ AL-ASWAT)--[Question] The general public's only concern nowadays is the Iraqi-Iranian war. What repercussions does this war have on the Palestinian issue?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, we wish this war has not taken place between our Iraqi brothers and the Iranian friends, especially because this war preoccupies the whole area, including Iraq and Iran, with matters and a conflict other than the Arab-Israeli conflict. This gives Israel the opportunity to have a free hand in the area, to commit more aggressions against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people and take further arbitrary measures in the occupied territories.

By virtue of this assessment of the war among the friends, we indeed hope that the war will end as quickly as possible, especially as it has caused many tragedies and losses to all the parties that are directly or indirectly concerned. I mean the friendly parties which want this war to end as soon as possible.

[Question] A Palestinian initiative has been made by Yasir 'Arafat. What are the results of this initiative has been made by Yasir 'Arafat? What are the results of this initiative and can we consider it as mediation?

[Answer] First of all, we have not mediated between Iraq and Iran. This point must be clear. But proceeding from our friendly relations with Iraq and Iran, two of our brothers have visited Baghdad and then Iran on a mission to offer our good offices in the hope of finding a way to bring about cease-fire and restore things to normal and also to prepare for Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to these two fraternal and friendly countries. On this basis, Abu 'Ammar visited Baghdad to talk with the brothers there on the war and on the possibilities of resolving the dispute by peaceful means. Abu 'Ammar then continued his trip to Tehran for the same purpose.

We are using our good offices and not mediating. We wish the two disputing sides to resort to peaceful means to resolve their disputes because such disputes have negative effect on the two sides in particular and on the Arab area and the Islamic peoples in general.

[Question] What is your opinion on the resolution which has been adopted by the Security Council on the war now taking place and which calls only for a cease-fire?

[Answer] Actually, we have no stand on this resolution. We are not a member of the Security Council. This matter pertains to the parties concerned. It concerns them in particular because they are the ones who are primarily concerned with the resolution. The matter is up to them.

As I have said, we are friends and brothers of Iraq and Iran and we hope that this problem will be solved by peaceful means and that the relations between Iraq and Iran will return to normal as two friendly neighboring states and as two Islamic states.

[Question] Are there any Palestinian proposals or plans which the PLO wishes to put before the current session of the General Assembly?

[Answer] The Palestinian plans will be put forward in November when the session is held to discuss the Palestinian issue--in the second half of November. Until that date, things might crystallize and circumstances might change and there could be new plans as well.

[Question] Some newspapers have reported that there is an international response to the idea of Yasir 'Arafat attending the current UN session. How true are these reports?

[Answer] I do not believe that there is any need for Brother Abu 'Ammar to attend this session because, actually, it is a normal session and we do not expect anything new from it. Therefore, we do not think that Brother Abu 'Ammar will attend it.

[Question] What are the latest developments of the situation in Lebanon?

[Answer] There is a continuous escalation of the Israeli aggressions against south Lebanon. The Israeli forces and the government of the terrorist, Begin, are seizing this opportunity, while the world is preoccupied with other issues, to intensify their attacks on south Lebanon. They are bombarding the peripheral towns like An-Nabatiyah, Tyre and Sidon and neighboring villages in order to engage and exhaust the Palestinian revolution and the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces. The situation in Lebanon is dangerous indeed and we must take it into consideration. The enemy is also escalating his arbitrary operation in the occupied territories. In fact, Lebanon has not been able as yet to form an effective government although the government of Al-Huss continues to discharge all responsibilities, pending the establishment of a new government.

[Question] Has there been any developments in the wake of the EEC states' statement which was issued last June concerning the Palestinian issue?

[Answer] This is an old stand by the nine EC states. There has been no new development in this connection. In the wake of this statement the foreign minister of Luxembourg, Gaston Thorn, in his capacity as chairman of the European Council, embarked on tours to contact the parties concerned and sound their opinion on the European statement. I cannot say that there is a comprehensive European initiative.

BAHRAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM NEW YORK 6 OCT

GF061050 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned to Bahrain early this morning from New York, where he headed the Bahraini delegation to the 35th session of the UN General Assembly. The minister was received at the airport by senior Foreign Ministry officials.

SAUDI OIL MINISTER YAMANI ARRIVES 5 OCT

NC050904 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Manama, 5 Oct (GNA)--Saudi Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived in Manama from Doha this morning for a brief visit to Bahrain. He will deliver a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. He was received on arrival by the Bahrain minister of industry and development.

Shaykh Yamani had arrived earlier today in Doha in the course of his tour which yesterday took him to Kuwait and the UAE.

In Doha, Shaykh Yamani delivered a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to the ruler of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Khalifah, dealing with coordination and consultation between the two countries on topics of mutual interest, the latest developments in the area and means of strengthening relations between them.

Amir Meeting

GF051207 Manama Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] His highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received at Government House this morning Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources and a special envoy of the Saudi monarch, who delivered to his highness the amir a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Present were his excellency the prime minister, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; his excellency the heir apparent and general commander of Bahrain defense force, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; the minister of development and industry, Mr Yusuf Ahmad Ash-Shirawi; and the Saudi ambassador to Bahrain, Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Al Qadi.

Following the meeting Shaykh Yamani said he delivered a message to his highness the amir from his majesty the Saudi monarch on current developments in the gulf region, petroleum affairs and bilateral relations.

Shaykh Yamani arrived in Bahrain earlier today from Doha for a brief visit. He was met on arrival by the minister of development and industry, the assistant under secretary for civil aviation and the Saudi ambassador to Bahrain.

HEIR APPARENT MEETS U.S. AMBASSADOR, MILITARY TEAM

GF041130 Manama Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] His excellency the heir apparent and general commander of Bahrain defense force, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, received at his Ar-Rifa' office this morning Mr Peter Sutherland, U.S. ambassador to Bahrain, who was accompanied by a U.S. military team now visiting Bahrain.

KUWAIT

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC 6 OCT

LD061656 Kuwait KUNA in English 1129 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 6 (KUNA)--Kuwait and China signed Monday an agreement to increase the volume of their trade and to facilitate movement of commodities and services in accordance with laws and regulations of the two countries.

The Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, who signed the agreement with the Minister of Commerce 'Abd al-Waha an-Nafisi told reporters that his country welcomes the creation of ventures in China by Kuwaiti investors especially in the fields of mining, oil exploration and hotel building.

He added that his government was prepared to provide all facilities needed for the protection of the investors' interests in order to upgrade the standard of economic cooperation between China and Kuwait.

The two ministers also agreed to form a joint committee which is scheduled to hold its first meeting in Beijing next spring to finalise projects which could be executed in the two countries.

Official sources said that this agreement was necessitated by the fact that China had become one of the important consumers of Kuwait petrochemical products like urea and ammonia.

Another factor which speeded up the conclusion of the agreement, the sources added, was the considerable progress in the economic relations between the two countries whereby Kuwait is dependent on China for the import of stationery and students clothing.

The sources pointed out China's accuracy in implementing clauses of agreements signed with Kuwait and said that China has started to follow the modern methods in international trade--a factor which would encourage Kuwaiti investors to foster their economic relations with that country.

KUWAIT WILL NOT INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION, PRICES

LD040858 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0714 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Oct (KUNA)--A Kuwaiti paper today reports that Kuwait has no intention of increasing its oil production above its present level of 1.5 million barrels per day to compensate the suspension of oil supplies from Iraq and Iran as a result of the war raging between them. AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM cites official sources as saying that Kuwait also has no intention of increasing the price of its oil from \$31.5 per barrel because it is bound by the prices fixed by OPEC.

AMIR RECEIVES SAUDI OIL MINISTER 4 OCT

LD040954 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0836 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Oct (KUNA)--The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, has received the Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, who arrived here today. An official statement says that Shaykh Yamani handed the amir a message from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. No official information is available about the contents of the message or the purpose of the visit. However, it is believed that Shaykh Yamani's mission is connected with the development of the Iranian-Iraqi war taking place close to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in the north of the Arabian Gulf.

OMAN

OMAN, PHILIPPINES ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD061840 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Wishing to consolidate their existing friendship, the Sultanate of Oman and the Republic of the Philippines have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

SAUDI ARABIA

'RESPONSIBLE SOURCE' CITED ON AWACS DECISION

LD062130 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if, 6 Oct (SPA)--Commenting on biased reports in the communist press on the Kingdom's announcement regarding the AWACS aircraft which the Kingdom brought in to support the radar equipment of our air force, a responsible source told SPA that the Kingdom is "used to cheap machinations--which seek to do harm to our country and to distort the Kingdom's image abroad--coming from such cheap newspapers which have prostituted themselves, betrayed the principles of their nation and devoted themselves to spreading poison. The source added: We would not have paid any attention to such absurd reports had it not been for our desire to clarify the Saudi stand.

We have nothing to hide. We are a nation whose policy stems from its Islamic values, from its principles and its Arab authenticity. The Kingdom's stands, praise be to God, are known; its relations with the friendly states are declared; we see no harm in relying on friendly states to supply us with military or civilian equipment and apparatus needed to defend our homeland and nation or to meet our need in the field of development through which our country is passing. We are not innovators in this field, since there exists cooperation among all states in such fields.

The responsible source said: It is regretted that those who criticized us for doing this have themselves done the same thing, though they used crooked methods. Whereas some of these mercenary newspapers deny us the right of such action, they justify it when it is taken by those who secretly provide those newspapers with money. It is a regrettable matter and a cheap stand. As for us, we have declared our stand quite clearly and at the same time we have underlined, thanks be to God, that the Kingdom is not committed or linked to any kind of treaties with foreign states. We did not offer any kind of facilities to any quarter.

The official source affirmed that the Kingdom's soil is not being used for anything suspect in any form or state. We do not permit, nor do we believe in the policy of axes and alliances. When we decided to strengthen our air defense with these aircraft, we announced it quite outspokenly. We announced it to our nation and to the world. We did not find in it anything shameful because it is our duty to keep an eye on the interests of our nation and the safety of our country. It is our duty to take all necessary measures, after reliance on God, to defend our faith, the security of our country and the safety of our citizens.

The responsible source added: We announced the agreement with the United States in this connection as we had also announced the F-15 fighters deal. We also announced various arms deals and agreements which were concluded between us and many friendly states which are keen on us maintaining friendly and traditional relations for the good of our country, our nation and the Islamic world. The source concluded his statement by saying that we act out of inspiration from our tolerant faith and we work quite openly and clearly. Our stands are honorable. Dishonor can fall only on those who work in the dark and deceive God and those who believe in God, but they only deceive themselves.

GHALI RETURNS TO CAIRO, COMMENTS ON WORKING PAPER

NC062243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali returned to Cairo this evening from Washington after participating in the UN General Assembly's 36th [as received] session.

Ghali also attended the talks held between the Egyptian and U.S. sides to prepare for the tripartite meeting scheduled for 14-15 October, which will agree on a working paper that will be submitted to the Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli summit conference, which will be held after the U.S. elections.

Ghali stated: We are preparing a new Egyptian working paper to replace the one that we submitted to the U.S. side. We are taking into consideration certain U.S. remarks on the previous paper.

Ghali said that the new Egyptian paper will be submitted to the Washington meetings due to begin on 14 October. He added that the Egyptian paper includes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the West Bank and the [Gaza] Strip and redeployment of these forces to specific posts so that the Palestinian people can achieve their legitimate rights.

On the effect of the current war between Iraq and Iran on the autonomy talks, Dr Ghali said that the Iranian-Iraqi military confrontation must not be at the expense of the international community's interest in the Palestinian question; this confrontation revolves around borders or adjustments to borders, whereas the Middle East question is one of Palestinian existence in the Middle East as well as the establishment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Ghali described Israel's attempts to annex the Golan Heights and the Israeli raids on Lebanon as new obstacles in the way of a comprehensive and permanent peace as well as a violation of the norms of international law.

VICE PRESIDENT TO LEAVE FOR U.S. TO PREPARE FOR TALKS

NC070855 Cairo MENA English 0823 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA)--Vice President Husni Mubarak will leave here at the beginning of next week for Washington carrying a personal message from President Anwar as-Sadat to U.S. President Jimmy Carter dealing with the autonomy negotiations and preparations for the tripartite summit expected to be held following the American presidential elections between Presidents as-Sadat and Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

During his 4-day visit to the United States, Vice President Mubarak will be accompanied with the Egyptian delegation to the autonomy negotiations that will attend the tripartite talks between Egypt, the United States and Israel. The talks will continue in Washington following Vice President Mubarak's departure.

TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTER SA'DUN HAMMADI'S 3 OCT UN SPEECH

JN061611 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Oct 80

["Text" of speech by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi at 35th UN General Assembly session on 3 October--read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President, on behalf of the Iraqi delegation, I have the pleasure to congratulate you on your election to the presidency of the 35th UN General Assembly session. I am confident that thanks to your wisdom and great competence this session will achieve fruitful and constructive results. I would also like to express our thanks and appreciation to your predecessor, former Ambassador Salim Ahmad Salim, who carried out his duties with great competence and capability during his chairmanship of the previous session and the extraordinary and emergency sessions held last year.

Iraq has been and will continue to be one of the most committed countries to the non-aligned policy, which is based on the principles of nonintervention in domestic affairs, respect for the national sovereignty of all countries and concern for the world's peace and security. In addition, our foreign policy permits no indulgence whatsoever concerning the independence of Iraq and the Arab countries, their sovereignty and territorial integrity and intervention in their affairs by any party under any pretext or cover.

By adhering to these principles in its nonaligned foreign policy, Iraq proceeds from a deep respect for these principles and from a long national and pan-Arab experiment in this direction. Any disruption in the bases of equality of relations among countries will certainly harm the rights of sovereignty of one of the parties. To prevent such a phenomenon--which frequently has led to tension and crises--it is inevitable that international cooperation be based on rules whose objectives are to realize mutual interests within the framework of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in others' domestic affairs. This is particularly true when applied to neighboring countries. Geographic reality imposes on these countries the need to remain committed to the good-neighbor policy.

In its relations with neighbor Iran, Iraq has remained committed to this policy as a steady course based on realities stemming from the religious and historical links that bind the Iraqi people and the Iranian peoples.

Our policy has been and continues to be one that seeks to strengthen relations between the two countries, avoid crises between them and respect each others' interests. In this respect, Iraq has been and continues to be aware of its international responsibilities while not neglecting at the same time its national sovereignty and pan-Arab obligations given that it is part of the Arab nation.

Relations with Iran have been exposed to serious crises due to the policies adopted by the successive regimes in Iran. These regimes have considered and continue to consider Iraq and the Arab homeland, particularly the Arab Gulf area, as a vital space for the imposition of their hegemony. These policies became evident during the various crises under many formulas and in conformity with Iran's particular phases of circumstances. During the shah's rule, arrogance, aggression, regional expansion at the expense of others, and attempts to harm Iraq's national sovereignty and the Arab nation's rights had been the constant course of this regime because it considered Iraq and the Arab nation as a vital space for Iran's schemes of expansion at the expense of others in the same manner that the state of Persia acted toward its neighbors in the West throughout history.

In the wake of the 17 July 1968 revolution in Iraq, Iraqi-Iranian relations became characterized by two contradictory phenomena. On one side, huge assistance was provided Iran by the West, particularly by the United States, to have it play the role of policeman in the area. On the other side, the new regime in Iraq was struggling to build a new society and consolidate national independence. That's why the Iranian regime found that its policy of imposing hegemony was being opposed by Iraq. Therefore, it sought to disrupt the situation in Iraq. The beginning of this policy was a disinformation campaign which was escalated to a political crisis accompanied by a premeditated and constant policy of interference in Iraq's local affairs, whether through the export of conspiracies or the support of rebellion and mutiny.

The shah began by establishing Iran's territorial transgression over Iraq's land borders. He advanced his border posts into Iraq. He built roads between these posts, annexing large areas of Iraqi land to Iran. The shah reinforced all of that with military forces in order to impose his transgression forcibly. Then he began to call for border adjustments in Shatt al-'Arab contrary to the legal status of the borders at that time. When that was rejected by Iraq, the shah unilaterally abrogated the 1937 border agreement.

To establish these demands and the territorial transgressions, the shah resorted to direct and indirect military pressure, going beyond his former methods, because he believed that military methods were capable of achieving his expansionist goals and ambitions. Subsequently, Iran carried out military aggression against some Iraqi border areas in central and southern Iraq in 1974. Iraq lodged a complaint with the UN Security Council.

Even more dangerously the shah began large-scale cooperation with the seditious, reactionary and secessionist movement in northern Iraq. He initiated direct participation in the battlefield in order to divide Iraq. The shah's support for the secessionist movement was limitless. He supplied the movement's reactionary leadership with a large quantity of modern and sophisticated weapons. He put at the movement's disposal all material, military, political and information facilities including the advanced services of the intelligence forces. He was like Israel, whose prime minister announced on 29 September 1980 that Israel had supplied Barzani with weapons, equipment and experts and that it was training the insurgents from 1965 to 1975. This was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES that same day.

Iraq's faithful sons of all sects and religions launched a fierce battle against this agent clique and against those who were behind it. They were inspired by Iraq's honor and their duty to defend the unity of the homeland. Our sons made all the necessary sacrifices required by the battle.

The military situation was highly aggravated when the shah sent his forces many times to participate in direct conflict with our forces on various fronts in order to support the insurgents' military position. The situation became more serious, in terms of Iraq's potential, when the October war in 1973 took Iraq by surprise. Iraq had to participate in that war in fulfillment of its pan-Arab commitments.

In 1975, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, may God rest his soul, contacted Iraq and Iran. He proposed direct negotiations between them on the disputed issues in Algiers. Iraq agreed and responded to the initiative in order to safeguard Iraq's security and national unity. The negotiations resulted in the Algiers agreement on 6 March 1975. The agreement was a balanced political and legal settlement and any violation of its articles would have disrupted that balance and rendered the agreement null and void.

This was clearly stipulated in clause four of the agreement, which stated that the two parties should adhere to the pledged balanced gains in implementing the aforementioned settlement. What really happened was that Iran achieved a prompt and direct gain as soon as the Algiers agreement was implemented. Iran's position in Shatt al-'Arab became that of a partner in sovereignty over a large part of it. Iran based its action on the readjustment of the borders in Shatt al-'Arab in accordance with the Thalweg rule. In return, Iran agreed to relinquish the lands transgressed and to stop supporting the secessionist insurgency led by Barzani.

Then the new regime took power in Iran. Iraq was pleased with this because the regime put an end to a rule whose policies were based on aggression and interference in the domestic affairs of others, particularly Iraq and the Arab homeland.

On behalf of Iraq, the president congratulated the Iranian peoples, wishing the new republican system the best opportunities for bolstering Iran's role in the service of world peace and justice and establishing the most binding ties of friendship and neighborliness with the Arab states in general, and Iraq in particular.

When the new regime in Iran declared its desire to join the movement of the nonaligned states, Iraq was the first to bless this step. Accordingly, Iraq announced its welcome of and support for nominating Iran for movement membership. Iraq pursued every avenue, with all good intentions, to establish contacts with the new regime in Iran in order to achieve fruitful cooperation in various fields. Iraq expressed such a sincere intention through statements by Iraqi Government officials and diplomatic means. However, all the sincere efforts exerted by Iraq were met with contrary intentions, intentions which did not aim at maintaining foundations that would permit the two countries to establish good and fruitful relations. What is more, the relations witnessed conspicuous conduct by the new authority in Iran indicating its intent to rupture and break the existing bilateral ties and exacerbate the situation to a grave extent. In fact, it was later proved that the new regime in Iran had harbored such intentions from the first day of its assumption of power in Iran. Indeed, it summoned the leadership of the agent clique of sedition--Barzani, his sons and aides--from the United States to Iran.

Following Barzani's death, his sons and aides returned and were embraced by the Iranian regime, which proceeded to offer them aid and openly allowed them to use Iranian territories as springboards from which they could threaten Iraq's internal security, launch attacks against it and harm its national unity.

The Iranian Government also harmed good-neighbor relations in many ways. It began to facilitate acts of infiltration for the purpose of sabotage. Indeed, acts of murder, sabotage, destruction and poisoning of water sources and fish resources were perpetrated in several Iraqi cities. However, it did not stop at this. Indeed, it went even farther, to the incitement of religious and sectarian sedition and the carrying out of acts of plunder and looting in the border regions by the quarters which call themselves the Revolution Guards.

We would like to affirm that the Iraqi Government addressed scores of diplomatic memorandums to the Iranian Government via its embassy in Baghdad, which documented the Iranian violations in all the aforementioned cases. In addition, and in order to give an idea of the extent of such violations, we distributed to the delegations of the member states brief inventories of such violations and maps showing Iranian encroachments on our land border, which was clearly defined and demarcated by the two sides on the new joint maps. These borders were established through constructing 116 landmarks in 1913 and 593 additional landmarks in 1975. We shall also distribute a detailed study on the development of the legal situation on the legal Iraqi border since (?1920) with accompanying maps.

Now we would like to cite the following examples: During the period between June and September 1980, there were 187 violations and military attacks launched across the Iraqi border against the populated cities, villages, roads and border posts. Indeed, such armed violations became the Iranian armed forces' daily routine.

On 4 September 1980 a grave development took place in the series of such violations when the Iranian Armed Forces used heavy U.S.-made 75-mm artillery to shell the cities of Khanaqin and Mandali, inflicting heavy losses in lives and property.

The region where such concentrated barbaric shelling took place is Zayn al-Qaws, which lies between the two border landmarks 46 and 51 on the Iranian-Iraqi border and deep into Iraqi territory.

At noon on 7 September 1980 the barbaric shelling was repeated. Thus, we summoned the Iranian charge d'affaires to the Foreign Ministry and submitted to him a memorandum in which we stated that Iranian military units have encroached and continue to encroach upon several regions in Iraq, including, for example, the region of Zayn al-Qaws, action which contravenes the border treaty signed between the two countries in 1975. The Iranian charge d'affaires was thus requested to inform his government to immediately cease such encroachments and to withdraw the Iranian military units from the areas of encroachment.

However, the Iranian forces continued their shelling until the night of the same day. Thus, on 8 September 1980 the Iranian charge d'affaires was again summoned to the Foreign Ministry and given another memorandum, which stated that the Iraqi Armed Forces exercised their legitimate right of defense and were thus forced to remove the Iranian occupation of the region of Zayn al-Qaws and return the occupied Iraqi territories.

The Iraqi Government expressed the hope that the Iranians would benefit from such an incident and return the Iraqi territories on which Iran had encroached at previous times, as had been agreed on in the 1975 treaty, so that the two countries would avoid the possibility of wider confrontation.

However, the subsequent days witnessed further extensive military activities by the Iranian Armed Forces in the Iraqi territories which were encroached upon. Thus our government was forced to summon the Iranian charge d'affaires on 11 September 1980 and submit to him a detailed memorandum.

In this memorandum the following points were clarified:

1. From our observations of the Iranian conduct and reactions, we have made several deductions. Primary among these is that due to the prevailing confusion and disorganization of the state and its information, Iran might not be aware or informed that it is actually encroaching on Iraqi territories, action contravening international law and the agreements signed between the two countries, including the Algiers Agreement of 1975. This being the case, we would advise the Iranian leadership to query its organs responsible for the border and agreements in order to confirm our statements and thus base its conduct on knowledge, rather than illusion.
2. The Iranian leadership should be aware that hitting the populated cities, as witnessed by its shelling of the districts of Khanaqin and Mandali, is no simple matter. Neither is such an act a game of violence like that with which Iranian officials sometimes entertain themselves inside Iran. The shelling of Iraqi cities is considered a grave matter which must be avoided. Indeed, Iran must do so if it does not wish the bilateral relations to deteriorate to a grave extent. The Iranian rulers alone will thus shoulder the responsibility of such an aggressive act before God, the Iranian peoples and world public opinion.

3. Iraq has no ambitions in Iranian territory.

However, all these diplomatic memoranda were not heeded by the rulers of Iran. Indeed, we received no replies.

Faced with such Iranian excesses and violations of the bilateral agreement signed in Algiers in 1975, and with Iranian insistence on such conduct--this was hinted at by some official Iranian circles in stating that since the agreement is questionable and not in Iran's interests, Iran does not consider itself committed to it--and since it had been proved to the Iraqi Government that the Iranian Government had violated the factors of a comprehensive settlement as encompassed by the Algiers Agreement and had abrogated this agreement unilaterally, the Iraqi Government decided to consider the aforementioned agreement, and any subsequent agreements based on it, as abrogated by Iraq, Iran already having abrogated this agreement in both words and deed. This decision by Iraq is in accordance with Article 4 of that agreement and Clause 4 of the treaty on international borders and good neighborliness, which were based on the aforementioned agreement.

On this occasion, Iraq called on the Iranian authorities to accept the new situation and behave rationally with regard to Iraq exercising its sovereignty and legitimate rights over its land and river region in Shatt al-'Arab, which was exactly the situation prior to the Algiers treaty.

Mr President, the Government of the Republic of Iraq was compelled to resort to the aforementioned measures after the ruling authorities in Iran became excessive in their blatant violations of their international commitments. After exhausting all peaceful means, my government had only one alternative to force Iran to implement its commitments, namely the exercise of the legitimate right of self-defense to restore Iraq's sovereignty over its entire soil.

Although my government announced, through its most senior officials, that it does not want war with Iran, that it does not wish to expand the conflict outside the framework of Iraq's restoration of its legitimate rights of territorial sovereignty, and that Iraq has no territorial designs on Iran, the Iranian Government escalated the conflict. As of 19 September 1980, the Iranian Government began to use heavy artillery and planes to shell and bomb densely populated residential areas, vital economic installations in Iraq, Iraqi and foreign merchant ships entering and leaving Shatt al-'Arab, navigational channels in this river and this river's entrances to the Arab Gulf.

In response to these savage acts, my government issued a statement in which it warned the ruling authorities in Iran of the stupidity of this escalation and of this random shelling. It held these authorities responsible for the consequences. In this statement, my government clarified that what Iran has done has forced it to deal deterrent blows against military targets inside Iran to safeguard Iraq's security, welfare and vital interests. Iraq was thus compelled again to exercise its right to legitimate and pre-emptive self-defense, in accordance with international law, in order to (?deter aggression).

Mr President, the current Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict, which is the focus of the entire world's attention, represents an indivisible part of a deep-rooted Iranian policy practiced by various Iranian Governments throughout history, irrespective of their proclaimed designs against Iraq and the Arab nation. The developments which led to this conflict and which I have explained to the UN General Assembly are confirmed by the statements made by various Iranian officials. We have already replied to some of these statements in our letters which were distributed as official documents of the UN General Assembly and Security Council. I am referring to Document No 25/201 and Document No 35/404.

If the ruling authorities in Iran do not in fact wish to expand at the expense of pan-Arab interests in confronting the Zionist enemy, it behooves us to wonder why they continue to cling to the three Arab islands of Abu Musa, Greater Tunb and Lesser Tunb, which were occupied by Iran during the shah's reign. If the Iranian Government genuinely wishes to establish relations of fruitful cooperation with its neighbors by establishing relations of friendship and goodneighborliness, why didn't it implement its commitments toward Iraq and the Arab nation, despite the fact that everybody in the Arab homeland welcomed the Iranian revolution when it erupted.

From this rostrum, Iraq would like to stress several points which we have already frequently declared:

1. Iraq was not responsible for the course of events in its armed conflict with Iran. The ruling authority in Iran is held responsible for this.
2. Iraq is defending its legitimate rights of sovereignty, honor and dignity. It is prepared to make all the necessary sacrifices to safeguard these values.
3. Iran should realize that we will never relinquish the Arab nation's interest in and right to lead a peaceful and prosperous life. We will repulse any attempt to interfere in our affairs, sovereignty and pan-Arab interests.
4. Iraq realizes full the importance of safeguarding international peace and security and the world's economic interests, particularly those pertaining to the flow of oil. We will do our utmost to prevent the ruling authorities in Iran from adversely affecting these interests.
5. As recently proclaimed in the UN Security Council by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn--in his letter addressed to the UN secretary general on 29 September 1980, two documents [as heard] No 14203--Iraq is ready to stop the fighting if the other side responds and to resort to direct negotiations or negotiations through a third party or any international quarter or agency we respect and trust in order to reach a just and honorable solution that guarantees our rights and sovereignty.

Furthermore, during the meeting of the Islamic states' foreign ministers held in New York on 1 October 1980, Iraq announced once again, through President Saddam Husayn and through His Excellency President Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan, that it is ready to initiate a unilateral cease-fire as of 5 October 1980 until 8 October 1980 in order to create circumstances amenable to the good offices exerted to spare bloodshed, bring about peace and confirm the legitimate and humane context of the Iraqi and Arab rights.

Finally, Mr President, I would like to quote what our President said in his comprehensive speech on 27 September [as heard] 1980:

We do not belong to those who are tempted by power, who become irrational with victory and impose illegitimate terms on others, even if they are the aggressors and harbor evil intentions. We do not impose illegitimate terms. We have no designs. We reiterate clear and noble principles--the principles of right, goodness and peace--before the Iranian peoples, the region's countries, the Arab nation and the entire world. What we demand is that the Iranian Government openly, legally and in deed recognize the historical and legitimate rights of Iraq over its land and waters. We demand that Iran adhere to the good-neighbor policy, abandon its evil attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of the region's countries and return every single inch it has usurped from the homeland. Iran has to consider its rights and the rights of the Arabs and of the Iraqis on this basis, it must respect international laws, norms and charters.

Thank you.

INA REPORTS ON DEFENSE MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

JN051915 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 5 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA)--Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and Iraqi defense minister, has asserted that in the past 2 days, the Iraqi forces have captured several Syrians and Libyans who participated in the military operations with Iran against Iraq. He expressed his regret at this and added that they will not be treated as prisoners of war.

At a press conference held here last night, the Iraqi minister revealed that the Iraqi nuclear reactor Tammuz was subjected to several strike attempts. He said that it was damaged, but refrained from assessing the extent of the damage, since this is the domain of the technicians.

The text of the press conference is as follows: Ladies and gentlemen, I welcome you for the second time, particularly those with whom we met at our previous press conference. We meet with you again to put you in the picture to date.

Question: Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has met with the U.S. secretary of state in Washington. Could you tell us about the Washington talks and the Iraqi position at these talks?

Answer: The United States has announced more than once that it is neutral in the dispute between Iraq and Iran. A meeting took place in Washington between the Iraqi foreign minister and his U.S. counterpart at the latter's request. We have only heard of this meeting and read about it in the press because the foreign minister has not yet returned to the country. Our position is that the U.S. side has recently adopted a biased stand by supplying Iran with spare parts and ammunition in return for the release of the hostages or for easing relations between the United States and Iran. As I said, we consider this a deviation from U.S. neutrality.

Question: Is Ahvaz safe now? Is it possible to visit Ahvaz and the region of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]?

Answer: I pointed out clearly a while ago that we are on Ahvaz territory, not inside Ahvaz. We did not announce that we had entered Ahvaz or Dezful. Our units stopped at the Karun River, which is the dividing line on which the two towns I mentioned stand. The precise position now is that the Iranian units are on the perimeter of and inside the town [Ahvaz] and our units are on the opposite side separated only by "no-man's land"--a military term given to an area of very intense fighting. Going to this area now is a big risk, but if the Iranian side responds to the cease-fire and the place becomes safe, then you could go there and acquaint yourselves with the position as it is on the ground.

Question: Did the Iraqi nuclear reactor, which was built with French cooperation, suffer serious damage from the Iranian air raid on 30 September?

Answer: Several attempts have been made to bomb the reactor. The reactor has suffered some damage, but I cannot assess it--that is a job for technicians.

Question: The Iranian leadership has denied the report about the bombing of the reactor. On the other hand, the LE MONDE correspondent in Jerusalem has reported that it is possible that Israeli planes bombed the nuclear reactor. That is your opinion?

Answer: We are completely convinced that Israeli planes used the cover provided by the war to bomb the reactor. Israel has on several occasions announced its intention to damage the reactor. Our opinion is that it is premature to make any announcement. Our conviction is based on much evidence, but it is premature to say anything lest it adversely affect the circumstances of the war. But we will definitely give you all the details later.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 6 OCT

Communique No 6

JN061552 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA)--This afternoon, Iraqi planes bombed specific targets in the city of Tehran. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique issued a short while ago said that our forces are fighting with full military force and high morale, prepared to face challenges and defiance to the very end. The text of Communique No 61 is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

At exactly 1620 this afternoon, our planes bombed specific targets in the city of Tehran. Let the satanic tyrants lurking in Tehran and Qom know that the sons of Iraq and their valiant army are as if entering the fighting now and not on 22 September 1980. They are now fighting with full military force and high morale, prepared to face challenges and defiance to the very end. The Iraqi Air Force and its long arm is capable of shaking the earth under their feet, with God's assistance. It is also capable of reaching and destroying targets deep in Iranian territory.

By hitting today's and yesterday's targets, we have tried to make the satanic rulers of Iran understand this. If they do not understand, we shall make them understand. They should understand that they should avoid hitting civilian targets and the unarmed civilians of the Iraqi people in the towns and villages. They should understand they alone are responsible for their crimes before the Iranian people and before God.

Long live the will of the great Iraqi people! Long live the will of our valiant army! Forward!

All our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1980.

Communique No 62

JN061822 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1752 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA)--Iraqi ground resistance shot down today six enemy Iranian planes. The Iraqi forces inflicted the following losses on the Persian enemy: 18 killed, 48 wounded, 25 tanks, 3 guns, 2 vehicles and one missile base [destroyed]. They also destroyed two boats, one loaded with missiles and the second carrying soldiers, and sank one Iranian ship in Shatt al-'Arab.

This was reported a short while ago in Communique No 62, issued by the Iraqi armed forces general command. The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Last night and this morning, our valiant armed forces continued to destroy the pockets of the enemy who desperately tried to conceal his ignominious defeat in the areas controlled in the central and southern sectors of the theater of operations.

[First:] Our valiant armed forces inflicted heavy losses in lives and equipment on the enemy:

A. Enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 18 killed, 48 wounded.
2. In equipment: Destruction of 25 tanks, 3 guns, 2 vehicles and 1 missile base.
3. Our forces seized two serviceable tanks and two serviceable vehicles.
4. The destruction and detonation of fuel reservoirs and ammunition depots in Dezful airport.
5. The destruction and sinking of one boat loaded with missiles and a second boat carrying enemy soldiers in Shatt al-'Arab.
6. The sinking of an Iranian ship in Shatt al-'Arab.
7. The destruction of an enemy microwave station near Ahvaz.
8. The downing of two enemy planes in the southern sector of the operations theater.

B. At 1330 on 5 October 1980, the enemy opened fire on a Chinese merchant ship in Shatt al-'Arab near Al-Muhammarah. Fire broke out on the ship and it drifted toward the shore. Its 14-man crew swam to safety in our direction.

C. Our losses in the enemy artillery shelling:

1. In personnel: 16 martyred, 23 wounded, 3 missing.
2. In equipment: The destruction of three tanks, four vehicles and two guns.

Second: The air force:

A. Enemy aircraft today raided civilian and economic targets. Our ground resistance intercepted them forcing them to flee after shooting down several planes:

1. At 0900, one enemy plane raided the area of Haj 'Umrān.
2. At 1045, enemy aircraft raided the Ba'iji area, aiming at civilian quarters.
3. At 1155, one enemy plane raided Kirkuk, aiming at economic installations.
4. At 1200, enemy aircraft raided Tikrit in Salah ad-Din Governorate, aiming at military installations.
5. At 1230, one enemy plane raided Iftikhar village in Kirkuk.
6. At 1350, enemy aircraft raided Al-'Amarah, aiming at civilian quarters.

B. Our valiant ground resistance shot down four enemy planes: one in Salah ad-Din Governorate, one in Kirkuk, one in Al-'Amarah and the last in the Irbil Governorate.

C. Our losses in the enemy raids:

1. Damage to civilian installations.
2. Three wounded civilians in Haj 'Umrān.

D. Our planes attacked military targets today, inflicting the following heavy losses on the enemy:

1. The hitting of a pumping station and fuel reservoirs near the city of (Kawadest), setting them on fire.
2. The bombing of fuel reservoirs near Masjed-e Soleyman, setting them on fire.
3. The hitting of enemy artillery emplacements north of 'Eyn Gazan in the Dezful sector.
4. The shelling and burning of two groups of fuel reservoirs in (Al-Wiz).

All our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1980.

MILITARY ADVANCES TO NEW POSITIONS IN IRANIAN TERRITORY

Al-Muhammarah 'Stronghold'

JN061039 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1020 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] In a dispatch from Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] port this morning, the INA team said that the heroes of the Saddam al-Qadisiyah battle are loftly standing in Al-Muhammarah and its port. Al-Muhammarah has become an advance lofty stronghold for our valiant forces, who are implementing the holy tasks that have been designated by the leadership of the party and the revolution, led by hero leader President Saddam Husayn.

A military source in Al-Muhammarah port has told the INA team that our valiant forces have achieved their objective with incomparable valor. Our forces are now rendering various services to the area's citizens and are distributing potable water among them by means of water tankers.

People's Army Contingent

JN051842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA)--The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH publishes in its evening supplement today a report documented by pictures on the presence of the people's army in Al-Muhammarah and on the duties carried out by its members.

the newspaper says that large numbers of the People's Army have arrived in Al-Muhammarah to assume their combat positions alongside the armed forces.

The paper cites fighter 'Abd al-Karim Khafi as saying that the vehicles that arrived are only the first contingent and that there are thousands of comrades full of determination and longing to participate in the fighting.

The AL-JUMHURIYAH press team says that the People's Army fighters are carrying out their tasks in the southern suburb of Al-Muhammarah and that they have participated in confronting several pockets of the charlatan's guards located in fortified houses after having evicted their Arab inhabitants.

The press team cites fighter Sulayman al-Jabali as saying that the Khomeyni Guards put up very little resistance and then took to their heels over the roofs of buildings but they were confronted by another group and killed.

Commentary on Advance

JN061841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA)--Baghdad television has announced that units of the Iraqi Armed Forces have advanced to new positions inside Iranian territory.

In a commentary this evening, Baghdad television said that the Iraqi advance took place as a result of the obstinacy of the Iranian rulers, their rejection of the good initiatives Iraq has announced and their disregard for international and Islamic appeals, and as a result of the ignorant rulers failure to understand the noble humanitarian motives behind Iraq's decision to cease fire unilaterally.

The commentator added: Although Iraq has moved with flexibility dictated by principles and responsible considerations, it remains capable of convincing the ignorant rulers by resuming the language of logic accompanied by force. This is what our courageous pilots affirmed when they pounded the strongholds of the arrogants inside their territory.

The commentator wonders what logic Bani-Sadr will use now that the victorious Iraqi Army has continued its advance and is standing now in new positions.

The commentator said that the Iraqi pilots are teaching the regime of ignorants a good lesson which will most probably wipe out what remains of Iran's economy and military installations.

The commentator stressed that Iraq had no intention of advancing to new positions because it does not covet Iranian territory and had no intention of widening the war. Rustam's grandsons, however, erroneously believed that by offering them a new chance to come out of this defeat with honor, Iraq had proceeded from a weak position and inability continue this war.

The commentator added: The Tehran rulers, who are on the brink of a human, economic and military disaster, have claimed that they are capable of continuing and have rejected all good initiatives. Bani-Sadr must shoulder the responsibility of the disaster and destruction that will be inflicted on Iran now that Iraq has decided to continue the war with more impetus, capability and determination, as has been witnessed by the Iranian rulers in more than one battle.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CALLS UP RESERVE OFFICERS

JN061732 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1637 GMT 6 Oct 80

["Text" of Statement No 31 issued on 6 October by Defense Ministry Directorate of Mobilization and Statistics]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

1. In accordance with clause C of paragraphs 1 and 5 of Article 15 of amended Military Service Law No 65 of the year 1969, it has been agreed to call up reserve officers' class No 29 for reserve service. Those inside Iraq are to report to the conscription departments that are closest to their places of work on 9 October 1980, in order to receive special instructions.

Those residing outside Iraq are to report to Iraqi embassies, missions and offices of military attaches within 10 days, effective 9 October 1980, in order to determine their status.

2. This statement is considered an official notice to all official and semi-official state departments and socialist, private and mixed sectors to inform their employees belonging to the aforementioned class to implement the contents of the statement.

3. The legal laws pertaining to violators will be implemented against violators.

[Signed] Staff general, Director of the Department of Statistics and Mobilization

AFP: IRAQ HOPES TO IMPORT OIL PRODUCTS FROM JAPAN

OW062213 Hong Kong AFP in English 2154 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Oct (AFP)--Iraq now at war with Iran hopes to import oil products, including gasoline and kerosene, from Japan, probably for military purposes, it was learned today.

Quoting sources concerned with oil here, the major daily ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that Iraq's INOC has sounded out major Japanese trading firms on the possibility of their shipments of oil products to Iraq.

Oil industry sources here said they believed that Iraq was planning to buy gasoline and kerosene from Japan because of a shortage of the home-use oil products probably caused by Iranian air raids on Iraqi oil refineries. There is the possibility of the Japanese products being used for military purposes if they are exported to Iraq, they said.

The Japanese oil industry is reluctant to export the products to Iraq since such an action might invite Iranian antagonism against Japan, the sources were quoted as saying.

But there are strong opinions in the industry that Japan should meet the Iraqi request after the end of the Iran-Iraq war in order to help stabilize the people's life in that country, the sources said.

According to the sources, the Iraqi side wanted the Japanese products to be unloaded first at Jordan's Aqabah port on the Red Sea and then transported by land to Iraq because the gulf is endangered by Iranian bombardments.

Japan now depends on Iraq for 8.9 percent of its total oil imports, at about 280 million kiloliters (1.760 million barrels) a year. Japan has also imported naphtha, an oil product, from that country.

Iraq's planned purchase of oil products from Japan apparently showed that Iraq's major oil refineries were bombarded by Iranian planes in the Iran-Iraq war and the operations of the plants were forced to be suspended, the newspaper said.

The daily also said that a large oil refinery with a daily capacity of 70,000 barrels in Basra and another major oil refining plant with a 71,000-barrel daily capacity in Ad-Dawrah, both in southern Iraq, were believed to have been suspended from operation. Iraq's refining of oil was estimated to total about 160,000 barrels a day before the war, it said.

Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry has denied the possibility of gasoline, kerosene and other oil products being exported from Japan to Iraq, saying "such shipments will not be made to both Iraq and Iran as long as their war continues," the ASAHI said.

Iraq is expected to repeat the same request to Japan and Iran might ask Japan for a similar cooperation in the future, the oil industry sources said.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS BAKHTIAR VISIT TO BAGHDAD

LD040838 Kuwait, 4 Oct (KUNA)--AL-QABAS of Kuwait today reports that Iranian [former] Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar paid a secret visit to Baghdad in the past 2 days and came to an agreement with Iraqi officials about setting up a government-in-exile opposed to the Islamic revolutionary regime in Iran.

The paper, citing unidentified sources, says that Bakhtiar, the last prime minister during the era of the deposed shah, has promised in the event of his return to power to accept Iraq's conditions to end its present war with Iran, namely, to impose its sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab in its entirety and to regain territory occupied of years by Iran.

The paper says that Bakhtiar, who has resided in Paris since fleeing Iran at the beginning of last year, during his unannounced visit to Baghdad had a meeting with an official of the Iraqi General Intelligence Service, which, according to AL-QABAS, is "the quarter authorized to coordinate with the Iranian opposition."

Bakhtiar, who paid a number of secret visits to Iraq last year, left Paris on an Iraqi passenger aircraft to Amman earlier this week. However, the Jordanian Government had denied that he arrived in its capital.

LONDON ARABIC PAPER ON ALLEGED ISRAELI BOMBING OF BAGHDAD

LD060821 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Fawzi al-Amsar report: "Serious Escalation Within 48 Hours; Iraq and Iran Facing Decisive Battle; 'Third Party' Carried Out Raid on Baghdad"]

[Excerpts] United Nations--Iran's rejection of a cease-fire has caused great concern among foreign and Arab diplomatic circles, especially in view of reports received yesterday morning that there will be a serious escalation of war within the next 2 days. In fact, the signs of such an escalation--an Iranian counterattack and Iraqi preparations to launch a major offensive that would decide the battle--are actually apparent.

In the meantime there have been reports about a "third party" taking part in the war against Iraq, after Iran denied that its planes attacked the \$300-million Iraqi nuclear installations last Tuesday. Iraqi diplomats did not comment on the report that the attack on the nuclear installations was carried out by a third country.

Mystery heightened yesterday (Thursday) regarding the circumstances of the air attack on the nuclear installations being built with the help of France. European diplomats expressed the belief that it is not unlikely that the attack was launched by another country with the aim of destroying Iraq's nuclear capability.

The Iraqi sources said that the Tuesday attack caused damage to auxiliary buildings in the nuclear project but that the reactor itself suffered no damage at all.

Radio Tehran said on Wednesday that the commander of the Iranian forces did not confirm that Iranian forces carried out this attack.

When ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT sought clarification of the report that the attack on the Iranian nuclear installations was carried out by a third party, Iraqi deputy foreign minister 'Ismat Kitani said that he had no comment to make. He also declined to answer other questions.

Diplomats here believe that the air attack on the nuclear installations was probably carried out by Israel with U.S.-made planes similar to those of the Iranian Air Force. The diplomats said that Israel probably painted Iranian markings on its planes which carried out this mission.

European diplomats (including French officials) said that the attack was probably carried out by a third country. But the diplomats refused to speculate on the identity of this country.

On the other hand, diplomatic sources in New York said yesterday that Iraq has moved most of its military planes to neighboring Arab countries as a precautionary measure in case the Soviet Union refuses to compensate it for the planes it loses in the war.

These sources said that Iraq has not yet used its planes in its conflict with Iran.

On the other hand, Iraqi sources say that the Iraqi Air Force has completed its task for the present time.

It is known that most of the Iraqi Air Force planes have been moved to bases in Jordan, pending the end of the war or for use when needed should the fighting develop.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union has told the Iraqi Government that it is not satisfied with the development of the situation. There are real fears in Baghdad that the Kremlin might cut off its war supplies to Iraq.

In order to preserve its air force in case fighting operations develop, Iraq decided to move all its warplanes to bases outside its territory and beyond the reach of the Iranian planes, according to Iraqi diplomatic sources.

Diplomatic sources have said that Iraq is expected to launch a new major offensive to secure its control over the main towns in oil-rich Khuzestan Province in the southwest of Iran.

The sources said that Iran's rejection of the Iraqi cease-fire proposal yesterday left Iraq with no choice but to intensify its efforts to capture cities in the hope of forcing the Iranian leaders to come to the negotiating table.

Some 11 days after crossing the borders, the Iraqi regular forces are still meeting strong resistance from the Iranian Revolution Guards in the oil city of Abadan and neighboring Khorramshahr. These two cities are located on the Shatt al-'Arab waterway which separates the two countries and is one of the main causes of the current conflict.

YUGOSLAV FEDERAL COUNCIL OFFICIAL VISITS BAGHDAD

President's Reception 4 Oct

JN041134 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA)--President Saddam Husayn, the commander in chief of the armed forces, received here today Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. Dragan communicated an oral message from Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Yugoslav State Presidency, dealing with developments on the eastern borders of the Arab homeland.

The meeting was attended by Staff Lt Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, Revolution Command Council member and defense minister.

Conference With Trade Minister

JN041311 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA)--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, met in Baghdad this morning with Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, who arrived in Baghdad yesterday. Hasan 'Ali briefed the Yugoslav leader on the Iraqi Army's victories over the forces of the Iranian regime and the dimensions of Iraq's initiative for a cease-fire based on Iraq's position of strength and its national and pan-Arab rights over its territories and waters.

During the meeting, the two officials also discussed means of strengthening the joint stands of Iraq and Yugoslavia in facing the imperialist dangers which threaten the peace and security of the region and the world. They also reviewed the economic and trade relations between the two friendly countries and matters relating to the convening of the next meeting of the joint Iraqi-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation.

Oil Minister's Meeting

JN041732 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, received today Zvone Dragan, Yugoslav deputy prime minister [title as heard], and the delegation accompanying him. They discussed means of further promoting the bonds of friendship between the two countries, particularly in the oil field.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim outlined Iraq's policy toward the racist Persian regime and the reasons that forced it to defend the Iraqi rights and vital interests and to restore the usurped Iraqi lands and waters. 'Abd al-Karim referred to Iraq's decision to stop the fighting, a decision which was taken from a powerful stand and in accordance with the conditions which were announced by Leader-President Saddam Husayn.

The oil minister expressed Iraq's great appreciation of Yugoslavia's stand on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the fact that the Yugoslav workers and technicians will continue to work in Iraq despite the circumstances through which our militant country is passing.

The meeting was attended by the Yugoslav ambassador in Baghdad.

Departure 5 Oct

JN051726 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, and his delegation left Baghdad this morning at the conclusion of a 3-day visit to Iraq.

He was seen off by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH INDONESIAN COUNTERPART

JN031855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1832 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja. Dr Hammadi briefed the Indonesian minister on the current situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and on Iraq's confrontation of the Persian regime's expansionist designs.

The Indonesian minister expressed his country's wish to strengthen relations of cooperation and friendship between Iraq and Indonesia. He welcomed Iraq's stand for the establishment of peace and justice in the region.

BAGHDAD CITES AMBASSADORS ON CONFLICT WITH IRAN

Ambassadors to Libya, Jordan

JN041542 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Capitals, 4 Oct (INA)--Iraqi ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah Majid Ahmad Mahdi met today with heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Libya.

The Iraqi ambassador briefed the Arab and foreign ambassadors on the truth of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. He stressed that Iraq has launched war against Iran in order to restore its legitimate rights on its soil and homeland. He explained that Iraq resorted to war after it had exhausted every other peaceful method to restore Irawl rights.

The Iraqi ambassador underlined the fact that Khomeyni's regime violated the sanctity of the Iraqi borders 187 times during a period of 3 months.

In Amman, Iraqi ambassador to Jordan Sabah al-Hurani said that Iraq considers the battle with Iran as an Arab battle. He explained that Iraq categorically rejects any mediation attempt from any Arab side which has the aim of stopping the fighting because Iraq considers the battle as a fateful Arab-Persian battle launched to liberate usurped Arab territories.

In a radio talk, Iraqi Ambassador to Argentina 'Adil Zaydan said that Iraq does not seek anything from its conflict with Iran but to bring about right and justice in accordance with the international accords. The ambassador reaffirmed Iraq's quest for peace, mutual respect among states--particularly neighboring ones--and noninterference in the internal affairs of any state.

Ambassador to YAR

JN052004 Baghdad Domestic Service 2 Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani today received 'Abd al-Wadud Yusuf al-Jadu', our ambassador in San'a'. During the meeting, the ambassador presented a detailed explanation on the progress of the battles raging on the eastern front of the Arab homeland and on Iraq's just stand regarding its legitimate right to restore its full sovereignty over its land and waters.

INA CITES PARIS SOURCES ON VISIT TO SYRIA

JN 061637 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 6 Oct (INA)--Informed sources in Paris today said that the Persian regime's Chief of Staff Fallahi visited Syria last week.

These sources have linked the Persian regime's chief of staff's visit to Syria with reports that Hafiz al-Asad's regime is supplying the racist Persians with various military equipment.

'AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE' CITED ON ARAB SUPPORT

LD011641 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Oct 80 p 1.

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent dispatch: "Iraq's Monitoring Official, Popular Arab Attitudes"]

[Text] Baghdad--An authoritative Iraqi source has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that there is a special department engaged in monitoring Arab official and popular quantitative and qualitative support [for Iraq] as a basis for future calculations.

Obviously Jordan ranks first in the hearts of the Iraqis because of its many initiatives which the Iraqis praise, despite the fact that the latter do not as yet want to take stock publicly of the Jordanians' positive actions in view of the war situation. The Jordanian Chamber of Commerce's decision to earmark 2 days' production of foodstuffs by the Jordanian foodstuff industry for the Iraqi front was very well received in Baghdad, although Iraqi officials say that there are several months' supplies of food commodities. Nevertheless, this in itself did not detract from the moral and national value of the Jordanian initiative.

On another level, an authoritative Iraqi source has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that it must be honestly admitted that some of the Iranian raids on certain Iraqi economic installations have caused undeniable damage. Damage has occurred, and this is taken into the account of gains and losses. In other words, some of the Iraqi development projects may be delayed by between 2 and 6 months at the most, depending on the nature of the repairs required.

Replying to a question regarding Iraq's ability to shoulder the battle financially, the authoritative Iraqi source said that the wealth of Iraqi oil revenues is in Iraq and not in foreign banks or on the Eurodollar market. But, he added, what is important is that over the last few years the Iraqi Central Bank has bought up vast quantities of gold as an additional reserve for the Iraqi dinar and that every dinar is fully backed by gold. Generally, the financial front too has done its share of preparations.

KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY FACTION, OTHERS DECLARE SUPPORT

JN021636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1552 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 2 Oct (INA)--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Kurdish Democratic Party--the party--[al-Hizb ad-Demuqrati al-Kurdi--al-parti--] and the Arab Liberation Front in Lebanon have praised Iraq's revolutionary and pan-Arab stand. They affirmed their absolute support for the Iraqi people's just struggle to liberate their territories and waters from the Magian Persian regime.

A joint statement was issued today following a meeting which included Jamil Mulu, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party; Radi Farahat, deputy secretary general of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; and 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, secretary general of the Arab Liberation Front. The statement applauded the great victories of the Iraqi Army in the heroic liberation war being waged against the Persian enemy. The statement stressed the need for the liberation of Shatt al-'Arab, the three Arab islands and Arabistan because the liberation of these territories are a pan-Arab plan and a prelude to the liberation of Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories.

The statement warned against any interference by the imperialist and colonialist powers on the side of the Magian Persian regime in its blatant aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation and said that the Iraqi people are capable of defeating any treacherous aggression. The statement condemned the war of genocide launched by the authorities of the Magian Persian regime against the Arab and Kurdish people in Arabistan and Kurdistan and reiterated support for the Arab and Kurdish people in Iran in their just struggle to realize a perfect autonomy similar to that realized by the people of Iraqi Kurdistan.

AN-NAJAF RELIGIOUS LEADERS SUPPORT WAR AGAINST IRAN

GF061247 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Shaykh 'Ali Kashif al-Ghita' has reaffirmed support by the scholars and clergy in An-Najaf to President Saddam Husayn in his struggle against the enemies of Islam. In a statement to a Swedish newspaper correspondent, Imam Kashif al-Ghita' said that President Saddam Husayn assumed the leadership of Iraq and contributed to the development of the Arab and Islamic nation.

His eminence affirmed that Muslims in Iraq perform all their religious duties and that their holy shrines are being regularly visited and cared for despite poisonous propaganda to the contrary. He added that huge crowds of citizens and visitors from other parts of the Muslim world perform the ceremony of visiting Imam 'Ali's tomb and the tombs of Husayn and his brother al-'Abbas in Karbala' while praying for the victory of Islam and our nation against the killers and transgressors. Shaykh Kashif al-Ghita' asked the correspondent to seek the truth for himself by talking to citizens in the holy places of An-Najaf.

The imam also praised the unlimited aid to An-Najaf and the holy shrines provided by the party and the revolution, especially President Saddam Husayn. He stressed that Islam is the religion of brotherhood and represents the highest values and humane principles meant for the happiness of mankind.

He also said that An-Najaf is the center of religious authority and will always remain a center of guidance for the Muslim world. He added that An-Najaf religious scholars strongly denounce what Khomeyni and his gang are doing in Iran against the Muslim country of Iraq, which has become a source of pride for the Arab and Islamic worlds.

The imam praised Iraq's brave attitude in proclaiming a unilateral cease-fire, and said that the ruling gang in Iran has violated all international covenants and Islamic principles by bombing civilian and economic installations and killing innocent people.

BAGHDAD CLAIMS AHVAZ RADIO UNDER IRAQI FORCES CONTROL

NC031215 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: One of the new lies broadcast by the voice of the so-called Islamic Republic of Iran is that, allegedly, it is broadcasting from either radio Kermanshah, radio Abadan or radio Ahvaz. The interesting point is that broadcasts are made from radio Tehran and once in a while an announcement is carried that "this is radio Abadan or radio Ahvaz" and the broadcasts are merely switched from Persian into Arabic.

In short the propaganda machinery of the great impostor, the Islam-breaker Khomeyni uses all these frauds and lies in order to fool the Iranian people. Of course, both we in Iraq and the people in other countries see the documentary films which show that the building housing radio Ahvaz is occupied by the Iraqi soldiers. The Iraqi people and the world not only see the heavy siege of Abadan and the fires in the city, but they also see that the Iraqi Armed Forces have nearly entered Dezful, which is hundreds of kilometers away from Ahvaz. In addition, the remarks by the Iranian officers who have been captured also prove this, as they prove that Khomeyni's antipeople regime is lying and using demagogic methods in order to mislead the Iranian people.

VOICE OF IRAQI KURDISTAN REPORTS ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTS

Call for Revolt

JN041645 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq issued a statement on 28 September. The statement called for the Iraqi people and the Iraqi Army to rise against the bloody rule of Saddam Husayn and to destroy it.

The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party has expressed its complete solidarity with the Iranian revolution against the aggressive attacks of the fascist Ba'th.

9 Sep Clashes

JN042240 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] At 2000 on 9 September 1980, peshmerga of the local committee in Dahuk clashed with an enemy force in Dawudiyah village, in the subdistrict of (Sarsank). A fierce battle erupted and lasted for 2 hours. As a result of the fighting, four enemy soldiers were killed and three were wounded. Two of our hero peshmerga were wounded in the battle.

27 Sep Clashes

JN041711 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The peshmergas of Al-'Amadiyah Regional Committee of our Democratic Party of Kurdistan attacked the enemy emplacement in (Biri), located in the Kani Masi District in Qada' al-'Amadiyah, on 27 September. The attack resulted in the killing of seven enemy soldiers and the wounding of several others.

On 22 September, our peshmergas encountered two soldiers and were on their way to the Kani Masi emplacement. One of the soldiers was killed and a mule was wounded during the exchange of fire.

30 Sep Clashes

JN042245 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Zakhu--At 1800 on 30 September 1980, peshmerga of the Zakhu local committee of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan launched an attack on one of the enemy's emplacements overlooking the village of Bajawan, located in the subdistrict of Dar Gardakan in Qada' Zakhu. Our peshmerga shelled the emplacement and completely destroyed it. They inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The bodies of five soldiers were seized by the peshmerga.

Our peshmerga gained the following weapons and equipment: 3 Simonov guns, 1 Kalashnikov, 25 handgrenades, 1 radio, 5 canteens.

Our peshmerga returned safely to base.

Shame and disgrace for the fascist Ba'thist regime and its agents.

[Signed] The Democratic Party of Kurdistan

IRANIAN KURDS EXHORTED TO RISE UP AGAINST KHOMEYNI

JN052033 Baghdad Domestic Service in Surani Kurdish 1700 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brother Kurds in Iranian Kordestan, brother revolutionaries in Mahabad, Sanandaj, Saqqez and throughout cherished Iranian Kordestan: The Iraqi people and armed forces, the Kurdish soldiers and the Arabs in Iraq will drive a nail in the coffin of fascist and sanguinary Khomeyni. They will send him to hell and break his upturned nose that looks down upon the struggling Iranian peoples.

Our soldiers are now hunting down the Iranian army and the fake Khomeyni guardsmen in the areas of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin. The Iraqi forces were compelled to do this against Khomeyni's army after Iran had occupied certain Iraqi positions and in order to regain the waters of Shatt al-'Arab usurped by the buried shah.

Heroic Kurdish people in Iranian Kordestan: Khomeyni's bloody regime is agonizing. It is waiting to deliver its soul to hell. Your sturdy rifles should carry out their role and cut off this barbaric regime's dying breath. Seize the opportunity and rise up against these ayatollahs. Cleanse the towns of Iranian Kordestan of their trace and bring down their bases and positions over their heads. Do not be deceived in the name of Islam and religion and do not be misled by falsehood so that 7 million Iranian Kurds will not be deceived and misled.

Your day has come. Climb to the mountain tops of Iranian Kordestan and seek autonomy from this reactionary and racist regime which violates religion and all human norms and values. This racist regime should be taught a lesson. The Iraqi forces will strike against the Tehran regime and you, in turn, should not allow this snake to live.

INA REPORTS AL-JUMHURIYAH INTERVIEW OF IRANIAN KURDS

JN051212 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0908 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA)--Several Kurds from Iran have affirmed that they will continue to carry arms and wage their struggle on the side of the Iranian peoples, in order to eliminate the rule of ignorant persons in Iran.

In interviews granted to the paper AL-JUMHURIYAH 80 km inside Iranian territory on the northeastern front, these Kurds affirmed that they are struggling for a just and legitimate cause. They pointed out that the racist Khomeyni clique usurped the Iranian people's revolution against the shah in order to play the same dirty racist role against the non-Persian peoples and nationalities.

One of the Kurdish fighters, who is a doctor, said: The regime of the executioner Khomeyni killed several of the sons of the Iranian peoples, who contributed to the revolutionary upsurge against the shah. Indeed, such truths have been revealed and the true colors of the clique, which has imposed its power over Iran's capabilities, have been exposed.

Other citizens affirmed that the criminal deeds perpetrated by the ruling clique completely contradict what Khomeyni defined prior to his return from Paris. He proceeded to arm the Persians, give them power in order to oppress the people, and use racial and doctrinal methods of discrimination.

SYRIAN PROVISIONAL COMMAND DENOUNCES AL-ASAD, AL-QADHDHAFI

JN061952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 6 Oct (INA)--The Provisional National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party in Syria has called on the sons of the Syrian Army to adopt a national stand toward the regime of Hafiz al-Asad.

In a statement issued this week, the National Command appealed to the sons of the Syrian Army not to assist the transferring of weapons and equipment to the Persian enemies who are fighting their comrades in arms, the men of the Iraqi Army, and to destroy this equipment and the means used for its transport.

The National Command called on the Syrian masses to defy despot Hafiz al-Asad and to express their opinion on the issue of support for the battle of honor and courage to repulse the aggressor Magians by issuing statements, staging marches and demonstrating to check Al-Asad from continuing his deceit and delusion.

The National Command pointed out that in these decisive days of the battle of honor and dignity which the Arab nation is waging on the Arab homeland's eastern border, the voices of treason are being heard in two Arab capitals claiming that they are working to unite the Arab nation.

The National Command said that the Al-Asad-Al-Qadhdhafi unity is a unity to protect the two collapsing regimes in patient Libya and courageous Syria. This unity is a unity of hatred against the Arab revolution and its loyal leaders and a unity of the Arab nation's enemies.

The National Command stressed that Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi had contacted the Greek and Turkish Governments and asked them to send equipment and ammunition to the rancorous Persian enemy to enable him to continue his aggression against our people in Iraq and their achievements and had pledged to pay double the price for this equipment.

The National Command pointed out that Hafiz al-Asad has carried out the pan-Arab conspiracy in person and with no mediation by anyone. The National Command added that al-Asad's planes are busy transporting equipment, weapons and missiles to the rancorous Magians while he is delivering speeches threatening revolutionary and Arab Iraq. He also is carrying out wide-scale arrest campaigns in the Syrian arena to silence those who defy him and express support for what is taking place on the Arab nation's eastern border.

The National Command described the Al-Qadhdhafi--Al-Asad unity as a unity between the enemies of the people and the nation, a unity between traitors who have burned the bridges between themselves and the people.

The National Command reviewed Hafiz al-Asad's treasons on 5 June [1967], banning the passage of oil through Syrian territory during the nationalization battle in 1972 and his slaughtering of the Palestinian resistance in the Tall az-Za'tar massacre.

The National Command called on national and political Arab organizations and figures to raise their voice in support of the battle of liberation of the Arab land in Arabistan and called on the sons of the Syrian people to adopt a historic stand in this pan-Arab battle and to continue their persistent struggle to topple the corrupt and criminal clique of Al-Asad.

TEXT OF KING HUSAYN'S 'PAN-ARAB' SPEECH 6 OCT

JN062212 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1954 GMT 6 Oct 80

["Text" of "pan-Arab" speech delivered by King Husayn on 6 October--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Brother citizens, I greet you with the best Arab regards which come from the heart. I send you the most sincere regards and my pride in you and your and my relation to the glorious Arab nation.

A long time has elapsed since I met with you openly and candidly. Together we have established and entrenched the meanings of honest sharing and established the foundations of trust, awareness, hope and the bases for solidarity and mutual affection. We have done our best to disseminate the spirit of love and good deeds among our people and our nation. We have always worked to safeguard the enlightened perspective in the various aspects of our policy, planning and actions in a framework of honesty, candor and manliness in shouldering responsibilities. Our aim has always been to serve the Arab higher interest inspired by our great heritage, immortal civilization, high ideals and living values which must be defended with our lives because they are the honor and the essence of this nation's originality and because honor, dignity and loyalty are the dearest things in this world.

Since the early days in my life, my assuming the responsibility of serving my nation and my country, I have sought to be with you in thought, words and deeds as I have striven to deal honestly, candidly and clearly with life inspired by the light of the truth and the sanctity of the world. This is because Jordan has always been committed to safeguarding the true Arab character acting on the basis of its religion and its heritage without fanaticism--a character open to the world's changes and achievements without any fear, laxity or decadence.

Our nation, throughout its large homeland, has been subjected to cultural and political events and movements whose effects varied in their high and low tides, strength and depth. We Jordanians have always been heirs to the principles of the great Arab revolution. We have worked to safeguard these principles through serious commitment, which never changes or falters, based on our pan-Arab perspective and a firm altruism in the service of the nation's higher interest. In this we have been inspired by the principles of right, freedom, justice and peace.

Since principles, like creeds, can be neither changed nor divided, our steps have remained firm and deep-rooted and our march has continued without our averting our eyes from the pan-Arab interest. Indeed, neither the heat of excitement nor the turbulent transient emotions nor such excuses as those made by the shirkers lagging behind will divert this march from its lofty goal.

Being loyal soldiers of the march, you, brothers, are well aware of the efforts we have exerted to maintain these firm steps and confident strides and the sacrifices we have offered as a result of our firm commitment to the Arabs.

With God's help and our determination to be logical and reasonable rather than emotional and to weigh matters well, particularly where these matters are closely linked to the nation's and homeland's interest. We were protected from evil, from harm to the honor of our Arabism and deviation from the principle of loyalty to our nation, in order that we might preserve this nation's rights and struggle to regain these rights, wherever they may be and whoever their usurper may be.

The Arab nation has remained for hundreds of years part of an Islamic Caliphate which remained faithful to the principles of orthodox Islam and which respected dignity and Arabism and in which this dignity was not degraded and no attempt was made to obliterate the characteristics of the true Arab personality and presence--which God Almighty honored through endowing it with the Koran in Arabic.

The situation changed and the Arabs discovered that their Arabism, values, dignity and language had become the targets of an organized and studied policy to obliterate and crush these.

Then their esteemed figures, amirs, and all their dignitaries summoned one another and revolted against their brothers in religion, thus championing the dignity of this religion and its believers and lighting the way for the loyal pioneers of Jihad, in order to achieve this nation's unity, sovereignty, safety, security and the resumption of its historical march to build progress and lead human civilization.

We are their sons and have kept true to our pledge. We are the protectors and defenders of this banner and right. Indeed, we shall defend this right whenever it is threatened or collapses in any part of the great Arab homeland.

Basic principles of honor, courage and loyalty impose on all of us Arabs the need to be sincere with ourselves, aware of our reality and confident of our capabilities and those of our nation and to believe in our presence and destiny.

Brother citizens, this Arab country's march has embodied this country's principles and ethics with sincerity, honesty and commitment. This country has supported Arab countries against any unjust deed to which they are subjected by this or that foe. This was our record in all the stages of the long conflict between the Arabs and Zionism in Palestine and this was our position toward our Arab brethren in Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and others.

We have defined our stand and have remained committed to it without regard to losses benefits, sacrifices or the angering of this or that party. Today, fraternal Iraq is struggling to regain its legitimate rights, to complete its sovereignty over its land and waters and to wrest the clear Arab rights in the Arab islands. Where does Jordan stand? I have no doubt that the unhesitant answer of each of you is: We stand alongside Iraq. This is a decision we have taken knowing what we are doing, in championing our brothers, not out of fanaticism, ignorance or whimsical sentimentalism. Our support for Iraq is an inevitable extension of our principled stands because Iraq is right and demands nothing but justice. By doing so, we are responding to almighty God's saying: If two parties among the believers fall into a quarrel, make ye peace between them; but if one of them transgresses beyond bounds against the other, then fight ye all against the one that transgresses until it complies with the command of God; but if it complies, then make peace between them with justice, and be fair: For God loves those who are fair (?and just) [Koranic verse].

Since the establishment of relations with Islamic Iran, Jordan has been determined to perform its role fully to safeguard Arab-Iranian relations among brothers in the faith and to avoid conflict among the brothers. I had the honor of contributing to preventing a confrontation and bringing about reconciliation. Furthermore, I personally exerted efforts more than once in repeated crises and in the face of rigid stands that later relented regarding the rights of our brothers and kinfolk in the gulf. The state of affairs has recently reached a state of explosion due to racial fanaticism, the policies of hegemony and domination and the denial of clear national and pan-Arab rights which are stipulated in scores of treaties and which have been subjected for more than a century to Iran's encroachments and denial.

We implore God to inspire Muslim Iran with the spirit of reason, wisdom and responsibility so that this crisis will mark a rebirth of the Islamic nation, and so that Iran will side with this nation against those who are obsessed by ambition and will end their plots. In so doing, Iran will be paving the way for the nation of the Arabs and Muslims to restore its dignity, to score victory and to regain its rights in Palestine and to purify holy Jerusalem, the Jerusalem of the Arabs and Muslims, from the filth of the usurpers.

Until this is accomplished, we have no choice but to fight falsehood honorably, gloriously and with manliness in our own support and that of our nation, and for the sake of our future generations. The attitude of the Muslim neighbor, Iran, will determine whether it is possible to fend off all dangers and dissipate all the illusions that have been prevailing in the area for some time. These dangers and illusions enabled foreign powers to infiltrate, scheme and threaten to interfere in the area and to appoint themselves as the area's protectors, and gave them an excuse for domination and hegemony and for the internationalization of Arab issues--thus harming Arab interests and sovereignty and making those interests and that sovereignty captive to bargaining among the superpowers with the aim of subjugating them to their interests and will.

Hence, the Iranian people are called upon to fight the idols and to spew out and smash them, as they were smashed by Muhammad, the prophet of Islam--may God's prayers and blessings be upon him.

The Iran we want is one that supports the Muslims and provides illumination, for its ulema and philosophers have enriched Islamic thought and culture throughout history.

Brothers: Under these circumstances, the nation revives itself and transcends all points of weakness and pain. Under these circumstances, every country and people embody a spirit of noble affiliation by adopting a unified honorable stand in support of every Arab country working and struggling to restore and consolidate its rights and sovereignty and those of the Arab nation.

As you may recall, we and all the Arabs owe Iraq a debt. Iraq has always been our strategic depth, and will remain so in all our battles. The blood of its righteous martyrs who sacrificed their lives on the soil of Palestine and throughout the Arab homeland stands witness to this. Iraq has always rushed to put on record its noble affiliation to this nation through the blood of its martyrs and its commitment to unwaveringly and without any reservations and hesitation perform its duties in all the Arab nation's battles.

Fighting or harming Iraq means threatening its Arab neighbors and stabbing the Arab nation in the back and enabling its enemies to wipe it out. This also means threatening the Arab nation's hopes in raising its flags on the soil of Palestine and on the Jerusalem of the Arabs and Muslims.

When the Arabs confronted the stage of dismemberment and loss as a result of the Camp David accords, which moved Egypt out of the ranks of the Arabs into the ranks of its enemies, Iraq's call for convening the Baghdad summit was a genuine revival of the spirit of hope and action in the body of the Arab nation. This placed this nation before its responsibilities and consolidated its steadfastness vis-a-vis the great challenge.

Iraq was unwillingly forced to defend every iota of its soil and waters and to defend Arab sovereignty on the land and Arab destinies. The victory to which Iraq aspires terrifies all the Arabs' enemies, makes them sleepless and intensifies their plots against our nation. The nation's victory in one real battle would chart for it a firm path to securing victories in all its battles, and would set a victorious starting point from which to wrest back its rights from all the usurpers.

There, in the fraternal country, I saw and experienced the vigilance of beloved people, the steadfastness of kinfolk, the struggle of a noble Arab army and the march of a one community. All these things have revived all the hopes that were nurtured in me since my birth, in a nation that rejects humiliation and disgrace and rises up to defend right and dignity.

If this nation is destined by God to score victory there on the eastern borders of the Arab homeland, this will be, God willing, a harbinger of change from the stage of successive defeats of the Arab nation to the beginning of victories here, there and everywhere. It will also make the Arabs regain their self-confidence and confidence in the Arab ability to confront the most ferocious challenges.

Iraq is part of us and we are part of it. Iraq has asserted and is still asserting its stand clearly and sincerely. This is because it has no ambitions in Iran and seeks only to establish just, evenhanded and stable relations among the brothers, as well as mutual respect and good neighborliness that would protect its joint interests with Iran and the joint interests between Iran and the entire Arab nation. This would also eliminate the dangers of international intervention and pretexts for the stationing of the fleets and forces of the superpowers near the area which threaten both the area and world peace.

In supporting Iraq in its rights, we are protecting the unity of Arab goals and Arab destiny, asserting our eagerness to preserve the peace and security of our vital area, and shouldering our full responsibility in regard to ourselves and our own interests as well as in regard to global interests and this epoch's civilization.

Having returned yesterday from my visit to fraternal Iraq, I would like on your behalf to address our greetings of love and pride to Iraq's faithful leadership, loyal people and valiant forces. For they are the ones who, by their sacrifices and martyrdom, are writing the pages of glory and pride which our future Arab generations will remember. These are the pages which will adorn Arab history.

We spent with them the happiest hours of our lives and experienced with them our most cherished hopes. Praise be to God, they have courageously achieved their objectives.

To dear fraternal Iraq, I send Jordan's greetings. I also say that they have our loyal pledge that we will stand by them until they have achieved the noble Arab objectives.

I have one final word to say to you, brothers, what I said in March 1978 when Israel attacked southern Lebanon while the rest of our nation then remained silent and in a stupor. A clear Arab national stand in support of Arab rights now will curb the excesses of the aggressors, spare a great deal of bloodshed and herald the victory of justice. He who does not adopt such a stand shall be accountable before God, the nation and history.

Our nation today is being put to a historic test to prove its true adherence and loyalty to its mission. We are greatly confident that our nation will adopt the unified stand which will guarantee victory in all battles, God willing. We are with the nation.

We pray to God to inspire our leaders to side with the nation, because the nation is more important than individuals and its honor is above all other considerations.

Like 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, may God's blessing be upon him, and his sons the martyrs of justice, principles and values, the grandsons also--and I have the honor to be one of them--do not fear anything in defense of justice. Glory is created by the believers in God and the life hereafter and by the defenders of right, justice and well-being everywhere.

This is my clear and frank position. History will have no mercy on those who slacken, hesitate, renege and conspire. The nation is more powerful and lasting than individuals, regardless of their characteristics, posts and the positions they adopt.

This is what I wanted to say to you in my meeting with you today, members of my Jordanian family, my people and kinfolk, and to you my brothers, sons of my Arab nation.

Let us unify our ranks and let us have one common objective. Victory there in Iraq shall mark the beginning of victory here in Palestine. Victory is coming, God willing. Justice is bound to triumph. Peace be upon you.

AL-QABAS REPORTS 40,000 TROOPS READY TO AID IRAQ

LD070836 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Oct (KUNA)--The Kuwaiti paper AL-WABAS says today that Jordan has moved mechanized forces consisting of 40,000 men to its eastern border in readiness for entry into Iraq to fight alongside Iraq against Iran if Baghdad requests this.

The paper, in a report from Amman, quotes Jordanian sources it described as informed as saying that the Jordanian Government of King Husayn has announced its unconditional support for Iraq and that it had placed the Jordanian Army in a state of alert ever since the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi war on 22 September.

It says that Jordan has given permission for the use of the port of Aqaba on the Red Sea for transporting Soviet weapons and ammunition into Iraq since the closure of Iraqi ports in the Arab Gulf.

Iraq today imports all manufactured goods it needs for its war and other essential materials it used to make in factories destroyed by Iranian air raids via the port of Aqaba.

It says that Soviet vessels--no specific number given--had discharged weapons and ammunition at Aqaba in the last few days and which were sent by road to Iraq.

It adds that King Husayn, who has also placed all his country's diplomatic potential at the disposal of Iraq, has reassured the United States on behalf of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn that Baghdad has no designs toward the gulf states.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN LEAVES FOR PARIS WITH MESSAGE

JN062233 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Amman, 6 Oct (INA)--Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan left for Paris today on a short visit to France. It has been reported here that Prince Hasan is to convey a verbal message from His Majesty King Husayn to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing dealing with developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and bilateral relations.

HASAN IBRAHIM DELIVERS MESSAGES, RETURNS TO AMMAN 6 OCT

JN062234 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 900 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Hasan Ibrahim, minister of the affairs of the occupied territory, returned to Amman from Tunisia today following a tour of Algeria and Tunisia during which he delivered two messages from His Majesty King Husayn to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

BOMB EXPLODES IN SAUDI EMBASSY GARDEN, REACTION REPORTED

Responsibility Claim

LD061108 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 6 Oct (KUNA)--A hitherto unknown organization today claimed responsibility for the bomb explosion at the Saudi Embassy here last night. A spokesman for the group, which calls itself the Martyr Abu Ja'far Group, said that his organization threw the bomb at the embassy in protest against what he called the support extended to Iraq in its conflict with Iran. It transpires from the remarks made by the spokesman in question, who spoke by telephone to the offices of newspapers and agencies here, that his organization is pro-Iran.

The bomb explosion in the garden of the Saudi mission in the fashionable Ra's Bayrut area resulted in damage to a number of cars, but there were no casualties.

Eyewitnesses said that the bomb, estimated as weighing 1 kilogram, was thrown at the embassy from a car driven at high speed and carrying unidentified persons. Beirut radio said that an inquiry was being held to seek out the perpetrators, who disappeared after throwing the bomb.

Threat Against Saudi Officials

NC061320 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] After the Martyr Abu Ja'far Organization claimed responsibility for the attack on the Saudi Embassy and issued a statement accusing Saudi Arabia of supporting Iraq in the war against Iran, another secret organization expressed its support for the Iranian revolution. It contacted the Voice of Lebanon saying that the operation at the entrance to the Saudi Embassy had been carried out by a group friendly to Iran, and was only meant as a serious warning to the Saudi regime to refrain from overt and covert plotting against the Iranian revolution.

In a statement the group said that if no Saudi statement was issued declaring complete neutrality, then the organization would want to emphasize that a suicide squad stands ready to assassinate Saudi Ambassador Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir and another suicide group will assassinate Prince Fahd in Riyadh. The statement said that the two squads are waiting for orders.

The statement spoke of a secret group, which is endeavoring to unravel the Holy Mosque incident, the explosion in the aircraft that was carrying Pakistani pilgrims, and the extent of Saudi Arabia's direct involvement in it.

In conclusion the statement said: Let the Arab and Islamic worlds know that we are a human tidal wave, ready to die if we see that the Iranian revolution is endangered.

Al-Huss Denunciation

NC061230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Commenting on the recent attacks on some embassies, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has stated that the recent criminal attacks against some Arab and foreign embassies only harm Lebanon and its interests. He added: We strongly denounce all these attacks, including the attack on the Saudi Embassy yesterday. We hope the security departments will uncover and apprehend the perpetrators.

IRAQ'S INFORMATION CAMPAIGN AGAINST SYRIA PROTESTED

JN062007 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Nasir Qaddur, assistant minister of foreign affairs, summoned the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Damascus today and informed him of the following:

Since the beginning of the fighting with Iran, the Iraqi Government has persisted in attacking Syria through the various Iraqi information media. We have ignored the matter due to the circumstances of the fighting between Iran and Iraq. Our silence, however, did not prevent the Iraqi Government from continuing its false campaigns and accusations, the latest being the statement by the Iraqi defense minister on the presence of Syrian and Libyan soldiers in the ranks of the Iranian Army. While we denounce and strongly protest against these accusations, we hold the Iraqi Government responsible for the consequences that ensue from these accusations.

BA'TH PARTY HOLDS RALLY ON 7TH OCTOBER WAR ANNIVERSARY

JN062125 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The command of the Damascus University branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party held a speech rally this evening at the Damascus University auditorium to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the glorious Tishrin [October] war. The speech rally was attended by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general; Mahmud Hadid, speaker of the People's Assembly; Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Ba'th Party Regional assistant secretary general; comrade members of the Ba'th Party's national and regional commands; deputy prime ministers; ministers; members of the Progressive National Front Central Command; secretaries and members of the Ba'th Party's branches in Damascus, the city of Damascus, the University of Damascus and Al-Qunaytirah; the heads and members of the popular organizations; and a large crowd of the brother citizens. The speech rally began with the observance of 1 minute of silence in memory to the martyrs of the Arab nation. The band of the martyrs' daughters then played the Syrian national anthem.

Comrade Zuhayr Mashariqah then delivered a speech on behalf of the Ba'th Party in which he spoke about the Tishrin liberation war, one of the most prominent epics of heroism.

The Ba'th Party speech referred to the U.S. imperialist and Zionist conspiracies that have as their objective liquidating the positive results of the Tishrin war, wiping out their effects, and legalizing the Zionist occupation of the occupied Arab territories, particularly since the ruler of Egypt Anwar as-Sadat has moved from the trench of Arab confrontation to the trench of agency for U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

Comrade Mashariqah then spoke about the enemies' attempts to strike at our national unity, conspiring against our struggling and steadfast country from the outside and within. Comrade Mashariqah said: U.S. imperialism and Zionism collaborated with reactionary forces in our country, particularly with the Muslim Brotherhood gang which has been brought up as an agent and grew up under the umbrella of treason. It sold itself to our nation's enemies, who used it after having prepared, trained and armed it to harm the steadfastness of our people in this country.

Comrade Mashariqah added: His excellency president leader Hafiz al-Asad has stressed more than once and in more than one speech that we seriously and sincerely seek to achieve unity with any Arab country that wishes such a unity and that we ask no conditions of those who wish to achieve unity with us expect the desire to achieve unity.

The Ba'th Party speech referred to the instantaneous and serious response of president leader Al-Asad to the call by Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi for unity. Mashariqah said: The unity between Syria and Libya expresses the Arab masses' aspirations and hopes and is a serious and unionist measure on the road to building the greater unity state and on the road to our launching a second, third and fourth Tishrin war until all the occupied Arab territories are liberated and the usurped rights regained. Our Arab people will never rest, bow down or relinquish any of their rights.

Comrade Mashariqah said: We shall strengthen relations with revolutionary and progressive forces in the world, particularly with countries of the socialist bloc, headed by the friendly Soviet Union. Mashariqah added: The coming days will witness a new and distinctively qualitative step within the framework of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two friendly countries. Mashariqah said: This country will remain the bastion of steadfastness and confrontation on which all conspiracies will flounder. President struggler Hafiz al-Asad will remain the hope of the Arab nation and its masses, leading their struggle with great competence and pride for the establishment of progress and the achievement of liberation and until the Arab masses' aspirations for unity, freedom and socialism are achieved.

BA'TH OFFICIAL RECEIVES VISITING ELF DELEGATION

JN041705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received today a visiting Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] delegation led by Ahmad Nasir, chairman of the ELF Revolutionary Council.

Comrade al-Ahmar and members of the delegation reviewed the current Arab situation and developments in the Eritrean issue in light of the new events on the Arab and international arenas.

The Eritrean delegation expressed great appreciation for the stand of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Syrian Arab Republic under the leadership of militant comrade President Hafiz al-Asad, who is known for his support for national liberation movements against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The head of the Eritrean delegation expressed his belief that the Syrian-Libyan merger will form the nucleus of Arab unity and will provide great capabilities that may play a significant role in shouldering the duties and responsibilities of the Arab liberation movement and the confrontation with the enemies.

At the end Comrade al-Ahmar asserted the principled stand of the party and the revolution in Syria in support of the Eritrean revolution's struggle for determining the Eritrean people's fate and achieving their nationalist goals.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI REPORTEDLY TO VISIT USSR WITH AL-ASAD

LD070920 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0746 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Oct (KUNA)--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA today says that the Libyan leader Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi may visit the Soviet Union during the stay of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad there later this month.

The paper quotes informed sources as saying that the purpose of the visit is for Libya and Syria to coordinate with the Soviet Union the formation of a joint plan to confront the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. Camp David agreements and the steps that followed them.

Syrian President al-Asad is expected to visit Moscow before the middle of this month, but the date of the visit was not announced.

MOROCCO

SUDANESE INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES 5 OCT

LD052348 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Summary] The Sudanese Minister of Culture and Information Isma'il al-Haj Musa arrived in Rabat this evening for an official visit at the invitation of the Moroccan minister of information.

In a statement he made on arrival, the guest said that he was pleased to be able at last to take up the invitation and come to Rabat. He added that he would discuss cooperation between the two countries and will sign two agreements: one on cooperation between the Information Ministries in both countries and one on cooperation between MAP and SUNA.

BATTLE REPORT ISSUED ON 3 OCT ATTACK

LD042126 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] On 3 October the mercenary bands tried to mount a concentrated attack against a military unit of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces operating in the area south of (Ra's Khanfah). The immediate reply of our forces was violent. Also, the coordinated support from the air force and artillery, who quickly intervened, was effective. The battles continued from 1500 to 1800, and at night our forces continued to shell the enemy during his retreat after confusion spread throughout his ranks. In our ranks 2 martyrs and 11 wounded were recorded while 150 killed among the mercenaries and 40 vehicles completely destroyed were counted. Our valiant armed forces personnel enjoy very high morale and exemplary combat spirit.

SUDAN

SUDANESE-ETHIOPIAN TRADE AGREEMENT ENDORSED

LD051447 Khartoum SUNA in English 1005 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Oct (SUNA)--President Numayri yesterday issued a provisional order endorsing trade agreement and trade protocol for 1980 between the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Government of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

The two agreements were signed here on July 5, 1980 during the meetings of the joint ministerial committee between the two countries.

The agreement aims at encouraging trade between the two countries by giving each state the status of the most favoured country concerning customs on imports and exports, storage, remittance of payments and treatment of commercial ships at each country's harbours.

According to the trade protocol, Sudan will export to Ethiopia vegetable oil, sorghum, fodder, women's clothes, textiles, salt and spices.

Ethiopia's exports to the Sudan will include coffee, lentils, beans, spices and beeswax.

WESTERN SAHARA

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MOROCCAN 'OPPRESSION'

LD040220 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The SDAR Information Ministry has issued a statement in which it declared that the royalist Moroccan forces are currently waging extensive oppressive campaigns against civilian inhabitants inside SDAR-occupied territories. The statement explains that these operations, whose victims are women, children and old people, have begun after the recent daring operation of Saharan Army fighters against the port town of Al-'Uyun.

The statement adds that the crimes which the army of Hassan II has never ceased to commit against the defenseless Saharan inhabitants has increased in brutality during the last few days in the occupied areas of the SDAR. The statement says that the Moroccan forces of occupation have begun an extensive operation of arrests and abductions, especially among workers.

The presence of the Polisario Front throughout the national soil and the control of the Saharan Army in the battlefield have created problems for the occupation forces which have prevented the realization of the criminal aims of these occupation forces. The statement explains that the Hassan II regime has strengthened its suppression machinery in the occupied areas of the Western Sahara with large police forces similar to the Nazi Gestapo specializing in torture and kidnapping under the command of a Moroccan officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel, residing in the Saharan capital.

In conclusion, the statement points out the curfew which the royalist regime has imposed as of 2000 in the occupied areas of the Western Sahara.

SDAR, MOROCCAN ARMIES CLASH 3-4 OCT

LD061948 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Summary] The Saharan People's Liberation Army has again attacked the Moroccan forces on their own ground. The latest operations took place on 3 and 4 October, at (Ra's al-Khanfrah) and (Rouss-el-Ouj) in southern Morocco. More than 90 Moroccan soldiers were killed, and many were injured. A large quantity of war material was also destroyed, including nine South African-made tanks.

PRICE OF ALL TYPES OF FUEL INCREASED 14 PERCENT

TAO70647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] As of 2300 last night the price of all types of fuel went up by 14 percent. Ninety-four octane petrol now costs 4.9 shekels, 83 octane 4.7 shekels and kerosine 2.1 shekels. A ton of crude oil will sell at 1,000 shekels, while the household gas balloon will cost 66.7 shekels. An Energy Ministry spokesman said that the increases would cause a 1 percent rise in the consumer price index.

Our reporter on economic affairs says that all items with an energy component can now be expected to go up. The price of electricity will probably rise by 14 percent as well. The issue is to be discussed shortly by the Knesset Finance Committee.

MA'ARIV VIEWS OBSTACLES TO U.S.-ISRAEL DIALOGUE

TAO31614 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Oct 80 p 14

[Yosef Harif commentary: "The Strategic Dialogue Now Being Held in Israel Was Preceded by Prime Minister Begin's Intervention With President Carter"]

[Excerpts] What is a strategic dialogue in the eyes of Israel?

Israel should not become jealous of the "joint maneuvers" in which U.S. and Egyptian pilots are reportedly engaged, or of the joint naval maneuvers. We must not evaluate the issue in the light of these. Unlike the Egyptians, we do not need joint flights with the Phantoms. "The joint flights" were basically training procedures in which the Americans were trying to train Egyptian combat pilots in Phantoms (in the course of these drills the Egyptians lost a large number of expensive Phantoms...)

When we refer to strategic cooperation this does not necessarily mean attacking Arab states in order to cause difficulties for the West, or other targets, whether in Iraq or in Iran. In the framework of the "cooperation" we believe we are entitled to know what is the U.S. deterrent force in the region; how Israel comes into the picture and how the United States will insure Israel's strength in view of the growing power of the Arab states. "Joint training" does not mean training in which Israeli troops will be trained by U.S. experts. As far as training goes the Israelis do quite well on their own, without external aid. Instead, we are referring to training in which the United States would use Israeli strategic installations.

What is the real obstacle to a genuine dialogue between the United States and Israel?

The obstacle is mainly political. The political concept prevailing among administration officials is the one expressed by the influential presidential adviser on national security, Prof Zbigniew Brzezinski. According to this concept the Islamic countries should be "naturally" attracted to the United States and the West because of their opposition to communism. Brzezinski is also the source of another political concept: The solution to the Palestinian problem according to the wishes of the Arab Islamic front will "naturally" lead to the cooperation of this front with the West.

It matters little that the greatest experts on Islamic affairs, at least in the academic world, say this political concept is absolutely unfounded. The fact remains that the policymakers in Washington are still captives of this outdated attitude which determines the attitude toward Israel in the political sphere (the U.S. voting at the Security Council) and in the strategic dialogue.

ETHIOPIA

ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT SAYS DISPUTE HELPS ETHIOPIANS

LD031312 Kuwait KUNA in English 1104 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Oct (KUNA)--The Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] said here Friday that its dispute with a rival front had helped the Ethiopian forces to launch a massive attack on the ELF positions in Tsini and Hukota last Saturday.

An ELF statement released by its office here added that the front's liberation army was engaged in fierce battles with the well-equipped Ethiopian forces. The statement affirmed that the front would continue its struggle against the "forces of Ethiopian occupation" and appealed to "friends and brothers" to render urgent assistance to help the front in repulsing the attacking forces.

KULMIS RADIO SCORES U.S.-SOMALI BASE AGREEMENT

LD021758 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 1 Oct 80 EA

[Panel discussion program with moderator (Gayte) and (Abdullahi Haji Elmi), (Ahmad Arey), (Ahmad Isa) and (Hirsi Magan)]

[Excerpts] Tonight we would like to discuss the question of the Somali bases given to the United States by Siad Barre, a move which has been condemned by the whole world and especially by the people threatened by these U.S. bases, which might be used against them. What must be asked is: Why did the whole world condemn and raise objections to the establishment of these bases? This question is logical and the Siad Barre terrorist regime should also ask itself the same question.

In view of the present unsettled world situation, the problems facing one area also affect other nearby places. The bases Siad Barre has given to the Americans are going to affect many people in many areas of the world and create problems for them, not just the Somali people and their neighbors. The oil-producing Middle East countries, for example, use this route to market their products, and Somalia's neighbors or islands in the Indian Ocean or Red Sea are going to be threatened by this move. Madagascar and the Seychelles will also have problems. Countries bordering Somalia see this illegal agreement as a threat to their sovereignty. The Somali Salvation Front [SSF], which represents the Somali people, has taken a clear stand on this issue.

[Gayte] As you have said, the whole world was shocked at this. Siad Barre and his clique, when asked why they concluded the agreement and whether they knew the problems a foreign base in the country would create, replied: The country is ours and we can even sell it if we want to. I would like to ask (Hirsi Magan) what social problem an American presence would bring about.

[Hirsi Magan] The Somali people are known to be devout Muslims, although since Siad Barre took over he has changed their historical heritage. As for the Americans, although they are supposed to be Christians, they are known for introducing social evils like narcotics, alcohol and other mind destroyers.

And now I would like (Ahmad Isa) to tell us how the Somali armed forces are going to feel about the presence of foreign forces in the country they are meant to safeguard.

[Ahmad Isa] There are two points to this question. First, how is the honor and self-respect of the armed forces going to be affected? The second point is the overall problem of foreign forces. Personally, I do not think that the armed forces care much about losing their honor in this regard. I was once a member of the Somali Armed Forces and a commanding general in the 1977-78 war. We entered Ethiopian territory and fought using guerrilla tactics. This means that Siad Barre is prepared to disregard all international conventions. Siad Barre was prepared to disregard the convention which says that a soldier must go to war wearing the military uniform of his country. But if you do not comply, you lose your right to treatment in accordance with rank. Finally, I would like to advise all the Somali armed forces, including officers, NCO's and soldiers, that Siad Barre is preparing to finish you.

It is up to you--if you care about your country and people--to resist and to refuse Siad Barre's decision to bring dangerous weapons into our country. The United States has enough seas surrounding it, it has many friends. But it does not want to test these dangerous weapons at home. U.S. Navy vessels, including aircraft carriers and submarines, do not use normal fuels like oil, but dangerous uranium-based fuel. This is hazardous to fish and people when the vessels sail into port. This poisonous element kills the fish in the sea and the people who eat the fish, and the people's children get rare and incurable diseases.

[Gayte] Let us now review the legal side of this agreement. Ahmad, could you please enlighten us on the legal procedures involved in international agreements?

[Ahmad Isa] If we study the legal aspect of the Berbera base, we can see that there is no international law which supports it. As you know, it has been condemned worldwide, and progressive people have extensively discussed the matter. People feel worried about or threatened by a foreign base. But, as somebody from Mogadishu recently quoted Siad Barre as saying: We have leased Berbera for \$25 million. Siad Barre is now in a situation where he would do anything to stay in power, and he has no regard or respect for the interests of the people.

[Hirsi Magan] (Gayte), today the only government that is vehemently opposed to the Americans is Iran, so Berbera will be used as a base from which Iran will be attacked. What we would like to tell Iran is that the Somali masses, the SSF and all God-fearing people are against this move by Carter and Siad Barre.

SOMALIA

VICE PRESIDENT AFRAH, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR DPRK, PRC

LD022250 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 2 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpt] The second vice president of Somalia, Challe Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, and a delegation he is leading left Mogadishu airport this afternoon for the DPRK. Challe Kulmiye and his delegation, who are visiting the DPRK at the invitation of the Korean Government, will attend the sixth conference of the Korean Workers Party, which begins on 10 October in the capital. During his stay, the vice president will hold talks on strengthening ties and cooperation between Somalia and the DPRK with that country's leaders.

Challe Kulmiye and his delegation will also go on a short visit to the PRC and hold similar talks with Chinese leaders.

CHAD

HABRE SPOKESMAN REPORTS NEW OFFENSIVE

NC071000 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Yaounde, Cameroon, Oct 7 (AFP)--The forces of rebel Chadian Defense Minister Hissein Habre claimed that they launched a general offensive in Ndjamenia before dawn today and overran an important position ~~that had~~ been held by President Oueddi Goukouni soldiers. In a telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Yaounde, capital of neighboring Cameroon, Habre Spokesman Michel Froud said the Goukouni camp at the old French police barracks was taken and many Habre partisans were freed. "The offensive is continuing," he said.

The police barracks, or gendarmerie, is in the heart of the northern sector of Ndjamenia, the war-torn Chad capital. Goukouni forces have held the sector, formerly the European and administrative quarter, since the beginning of the latest civil conflict in March. Habre troops began by holding the African quarter to the southeast, but reportedly have extended their lines to take in the Diguel neighborhood in the northeast, adjacent to the Goukouni zone.

Mr Froud also said that Habre troops had taken Bokouro, 150 kms (90 miles) east of Ndjamenia, on Saturday, killing 54 Goukouni soldiers including his military chief, Seid Ibrahim, and seizing rocket launchers, bazookas and heavy machineguns.

NEW MERCENARIES TO AID GOUKOUNI; HABRE RETURNS

AB050801 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 5 Oct 80 AB

[Text] Yaounde, Cameroon, 5 Oct (AFP)--About 100 foreign white mercenaries have arrived in the war-torn Chadian capital of Ndjamenia to back up the forces of President Oueddi Goukouni, a spokesman for the rival faction to the president claimed here Saturday.

Mahamat Saleh Ahmat, foreign affairs commissioner for the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) led by former Defense Minister Hissein Habre told AFP they were mostly German, with some Italians and English. They were operating behind the half of the capital controlled by the Goukouni forces and using new heavy weapons, including multiple rocket launchers known as Stalin organs, to bomb the African section of the city which is controlled by the FAN, he said. Mr Mahamat Saleh said recently-captured prisoners had revealed the presence of the mercenaries.

He added that Mr Habre left Yaounde Saturday to return to Ndjamenia after a six-week diplomatic tour abroad in search of peace in the six-month-old civil war.

The LIBYAN NEWS AGENCY reported Saturday that one of Mr Goukouni's chief supporters, Foreign Minister Ahamet Acyl, arrived in Tripoli Friday night. It did not mention the purpose of his visit.

GABON

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS BONGO ON ARAB, AFRICAN ISSUES

LD011317 Paris Le Monde in French 1 Oct 80 p 5

[Philippe Decraene interview with Gabon President Omar Bongo in Libreville--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Has your country firmly taken its place among those who cooperate closely with the west?

[Answer] I try to have a dialogue with the East too, and I have visited the Soviet Union, China and North Korea, but that does not mean I feel obliged to sing the praises of those states. It is true that I am exasperated by those who spend their time saying that anything to do with the West is bad and everything to do with the East is wonderful. I consider that those Manicheans behave like demagogues and irresponsible people....

[Question] Are French-Gabonese relations still particularly close?

[Answer] Everybody chooses the friends to suit them. France is our main partner and we are not ashamed of the fact, because the essential point is business and, as a Chinese proverb says, business first, friendship second. Furthermore, like Gabon, France is concerned to safeguard its interests....

[Question] Now, 20 years later your country gained independence, 25,000 French citizens live there on a fairly permanent basis, and many French companies have considerable interests in Gabon.

[Answer] It is time that these myths were dispelled and that people understood that, contrary to what some people allege, everything relating to Gabon's economic development and the growth of its foreign trade is not directly tied to France.... Gabon has never been anybody's preserve, and I am still attached to diversifying our relations with as many countries as possible.... U. S. oil-prospecting companies are very active. U.S. capital is invested in the exploitation of the Manda manganese deposits....

[Question] Despite some remarks which you made about OPEC, can you be considered to have good relations with the Arab countries?

[Answer] I simply said, and I repeat it, that oil is something which should make the whole world happy and not be a weapon in war. However, Gabon has excellent relations with almost all Arab countries, whether it be the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco or Algeria. There is really only Libya with which we do not get on....

[Question] Do you have specific criticisms to make about the Libyan Government?

[Answer] Yes, and that is why I have just decided to close Gabon's embassy in Tripoli. Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi has adopted a negative stance on the West Sahara affair. His insults to the French-speaking Africans at the last French-African conference in Nice were unacceptable. I do not understand why, unlike Morocco's King Hassan II or Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi obstinately behaves in a way which jeopardizes any dialogue. This affair will remain insoluble until an extraordinary summit devoted to the West Sahara has been convened by the OAU.... I would like to add that the Libyans have never given us any aid and that Gabon is determined, in the framework of its financial austerity policy, to reduce the number of embassies it has abroad, and also my diplomats have been attacked by the Libyan police....

[Question] You are alleged to have made remarks hostile to the dialogue proposed by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

[Answer] Those who attribute such remarks to me are distorting what I say. I am a strong supporter of the dialogue, and I have never expressed any other view....

BONGO RETURNS FROM 4-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

AB050612 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The presidential couple returned home yesterday afternoon from a 4-day official visit to France. During the visit, the French-Gabonese joint commission held a meeting.

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES SUCCESSION, SOUTH AFRICA WITH PRESS

3 Oct Installment

ABO40854 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 3 Oct 80 pp 14-15

[Press conference by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny for foreign journalists in Abidjan on 1 October 1980 at the end of the seventh congress of the Ivory Coast Democratic Party]

[Excerpts] [Question] One day during a similar press conference, General De Gaulle said with regard to his successor: "What I fear is an overflow and not a vacuum." What is your personal view about your succession?

[Answer] See here, we are Africans, and in Africa it is said that dead men do not have the right to speak. It is only after I am gone that those who survive me will choose the right person to succeed me. But even so, I wonder why you are so preoccupied with this problem. Let's take the communist countries, for example, which have well-established regimes. Did Lenin choose his successor? Was it Stalin? You know for yourselves. What about Stalin. Who succeeded him? It was the person one least expected. Who was the successor of Mao Zedong? Mao had ample time to bury many heirs.

We have never thought about a successor, but we have always thought of a team whose members will confide in one another and who will strive to prolong my work. It is from this team that the man will be chosen who will have the difficult task of leading a young country with many problems, due to its meager resources.

[Question] Certain papers have been referring recently to a certain coldness between Abidjan and Paris. What is the exact situation?

[Answer] I do not understand all these speculations. We have always been faithful in our friendships, and we do not have spare friendships. We certainly establish new bonds of friendship, but we consolidate the ties with the original ones. There is no quarrel between France and the Ivory Coast. There are no clouds over our relations. General De Gaulle did me the honor of according me his friendship. I pursued this cooperation, which he was the first to establish, with Pompidou, and now I am pursuing it with Giscard.

I do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of France, because I am the head of a small country and I am jealous of our sovereign rights. Therefore, while not interfering in the internal affairs of France, I cannot help appreciating the quality of the co-operation with Giscard d'Estaing on African problems. He has always shown a lot of understanding for us.

Let us tackle the facts: You want to speak about Bokassa. I lived in your country for a long time, and during the fourth and fifth republics I had the opportunity to become acquainted with a lot of journalists. At the time, one debated ideas. That era is past now.

You have had the time to walk around in Abidjan, so you can understand that you are the only one interested in Bokassa. Ivorians do not even know him, and they do not worry about his presence, because he is not the first person to enjoy asylum in the Ivory Coast. Our country is a land of hospitality, as we sing in our national anthem. Several people sentenced to death have found a refuge in our country. So Bokassa is not the only case. In fact, you want to use the "Bokassa affair" for the purpose of internal politics. Do not get me mixed up with that. We have something else to do. At least be respectful to my person.

[Question] You have said that in the future responsible officials will no longer be chosen by the president but by the people. Can one expect the future cabinet members to be assemblymen? If so, have you provided for substitute members of the national assembly?

[Answer] I did my apprenticeship in the French Parliament. In my days, there was no substitute member of Parliament. When a cabinet member lost his portfolio, he would return to Parliament. In Africa, some countries wanted to elect substitutes--I will not mention these countries--but some substitutes, even in France, refused to give up their seats to the ministers sacked from government. Here, assemblymen are unanimous in the rejection of substitutes. We are in Africa, and there remain deep-rooted beliefs. Thus, there will be no substitutes. But some of the 147 assemblymen might become cabinet members, and they would recover their seats in the National Assembly if they lost their ministerial functions.

[Question] You recently took courageous measures relating to the marketing of cocoa. Unfortunately, it seems that these measures have remained unsuccessful. One wonders whether you still intend to maintain your posture.

[Answer] To succeed, it is necessary to persevere, and we will persevere. Our European partners should understand the need to help our respective countries to develop. Ivory Coast, for example, is seeking no assistance in the sphere of foodstuffs. It is not even asking for grants. Ivory Coast only requires fair prices for the fruit of its toil.

Every year, EEC member countries discuss the issue of the prices of their farm products. The negotiations are not easy, but they all agree on one point: raising the prices of agricultural products annually. They never agree on the rate of increase, but from compromise to compromise they eventually end up with an average rate.

We are associated with the Common Market, and in a total of four conventions--Yaounde and Lome--the Common Market has guaranteed the stabilization of our export earnings. Unfortunately, however, the EEC member countries are not the only countries interested in fixing the prices of our agricultural products and our basic raw materials. They are only nine countries, while it is the whole of Europe--including communist countries--and American that are concerned with this issue of trade between our countries and rich nations. We are not following a policy of get-everything-or-nothing. We are only asking for minimum prices which reflect a fair reward for our efforts. One can reach an agreement on one price, but what we are interested in is a guarantee of the price agreed upon during an agricultural season. Unfortunately, Western countries do not want this, and we are witnessing successive drops in prices, sometimes two or three in a month. This is painful, believe me. What is the attitude of our friends the Western countries? If they do not accept fairer prices of our products, this will cause poverty, and poverty is a bad counselor. Western nations are thereby unwittingly turning things to the advantage of the communist countries, because where poverty does not prevail, the communist virus does not prosper. But wherever there is poverty, the atmosphere is ideal for communist propaganda.

That is why we must join efforts to defend cocoa prices. Nigeria came to the Yamoussoukro meeting out of solidarity alone, for that country produces only some 100,000 tons of cocoa. Formerly it produced 280,000 tons, but this amount declined because today Nigeria has little interest in cocoa production as it earns billions and billions of francs from sale of the oil it produces. President Bongo, whose country produces only 4,000 tons, also joined us out of solidarity. Ghana, which formerly produced 550,000 tons while Ivory Coast only produced 80,000 tons, and which now produces less than 250,000 tons, has agreed to join efforts with us. Cameroon, too, was present. Cameroon, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria and Ivory Coast control 80 percent of world production. We have made great efforts in favor of our farmers, who are willing to follow us. However, our partners must understand that the path they have taken in trade relations with our countries will bring bad results if they persist on that path, and these results will be bad not only for us, but also for them in the long run.

[Question] Mr President, will the experiment in democratization one day lead to a multi-party system?

[Answer] I cannot foretell the future, but this issue of a multiparty system is a notion in the minds of our brothers who are in touch with Americans and Europeans. In Africa, we all inherited states, instead of nations, left behind by the former colonial powers. There are 60 tribes in Ivory Coast which have different traditions, speak different languages and which were unaware of the existence of one another. Under these conditions how can you talk of a multiparty system? This would comprise different ethnic groups. However, our constitution provides for the possible establishment of a multiparty system some day.

[Question] Last week, I had the opportunity of meeting the new president of the Soweto black community. Unlike the ANC militants living in exile, he does not believe that South African blacks stand a chance of defeating the white minority regime militarily. We discussed your policy of dialogue launched several years ago. He requested me to ask you if you still intend to embark on this last chance dialogue.

[Answer] You know, on our planet, the earth, there will always be conflicts, differences. There are not three ways of solving them: Either you use force or you use dialogue. South Africans pay visits to us and we tell them truths that others cannot tell them. I once sent my information minister, Laurent Dona-Fologo to South Africa. After being received in the white city, he asked to get in touch with our black brothers of Soweto. There, he said the following to an impassive audience: "My brothers, I have been sent by President Houphouet-Boigny. We denounce apartheid. It is a revolting system, and this system should revolt not just Africans, but also all those who have faith in mankind. But, my brothers, there are two solutions: Either you resort to war to put an end to this situation--in this case, we will not prevent you from doing it if you deem it the only means to achieve your goals of racial equality--but we do advise you to resort to dialogue." They applauded and one of them said to Fologo: "It is the first time we have seen a black denounce apartheid in front of South African whites."

I am quite convinced that we must not stick to negative attitudes. If we had ambassadors in South Africa, would they live in black quarters rather than in white quarters? Their children would go to school with white children.

You know, many people in Africa envisage dialogue today, whereas I was the only one at the beginning. I was unanimously condemned in Addis Ababa because I had advocated dialogue; for dialogue, which I call the weapon of the strong, is nothing but true neutrality.

4-5 Oct Installment

ABO51400 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in Frech 4-5 Oct 80 pp 12-13

[All references to amounts of currency are as published]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, during the visit of the king of Spain to your country, a \$200 million line of credit was opened for cooperation with the Ivory Coast. I would like to ask you, Mr President, what you intend to do with this \$200 million credit which is still at your disposal?

[Answer] Money comes to the Ivory Coast, the Ivory Coast does not run after money. You must know this well, for I have said that I have intentionally postponed certain investments for which I had already obtained financing. And I mentioned the figure of 400 billion, but it is more than that.

I had proposals for a paper industry. You are all aware that we have a lot of wood, and thus sufficient raw material for this type of industry. Yet such a plant would cost 525 billion. Spain had proposed 50 billion--by the way, the money is still available. As it is at the disposal of the Ivory Coast--the money is to be used for a sugar plant, or for whatever the Ivory Coast considers necessary to achieve with that amount. We have only used 3 billion of the total thus far. For its part, Austria had proposed 50 billion for irrigation projects. You know, such credits are always conditional. We have declined them.

Great Britain, which hardly trusts any French-speaking country--it has its reasons for this--has offered assistance to our country in order to build the second airfield, because the present one is already too small. At a minimum, the costs will amount to 60 billion. I thanked them and asked them to continue with the feasibility study. Then I told them that we will call on them for construction of the airfield as soon as we can afford this loan. France itself--a friendly country--proposed 50 billion to me for reorganization of the radio and television services. Mr Robert Galley had come to see us for that purpose. But we have reached the threshold of our debt capacity and we do not want to cross this threshold. So I refused all these offers and put them off. I can mention the names of many other countries which have made similar proposals to us. An example: Switzerland. You are aware that Switzerland hardly invests abroad, and yet it has agreed to finance the construction of a big hospital in the center of the country, that is, at Yamoussoukro, my native village. The funds were obtained from the country of the bankers, which posed no problem at all, as you are aware. But in this case too, I turned down the proposals. Such is the situation in our country at present. Some people have said to me: "You have an embarrassment of choices"; but we prefer this situation to lack of choice.

[Question] There are at present two sores, almost at the same latitude, festering on the sides of Africa. On the one hand, the issue of Western Sahara, which is still being contested by Morocco, and on the other hand, in the Horn of Africa, the problem of Eritrea and of Ogaden, both fighting for their freedom. All this is spiced by the Cuban presence. What do you think about all this, as an old "wise man of Africa?"

[Answer] We have deplored this situation, and I believe I have amply explained it. We must look the truth in the face. You cannot successfully hide the sun with your hands. There is detente, but at what level? It only prevails at the level of the two superpowers and at the level of nations with considerable power. Conferences have been organized for peace, as well as seminars, ever since the end of what is called the last war. Yet between 1945 and 1980 the world has settled into war on a permanent basis. The Russians have won at all levels. They alone have expanded since the last war. They absorbed East Germany, part of Poland, etc, but they did not stop there. There are satellite countries under their influence, and these satellites are not on the point of parting from them, for there are missiles on their territories, and tanks, too. But Russia has gone farther still. Yesterday, Asia, rather China, belonged to Europeans: France, England, Portugal. There were concessions belonging to such and such countries. Anyway, you are all aware of this. And the Russians expelled all the Europeans from China. Even though today Mao's successors are not on good terms with the Soviet Union, they succeeded in expelling the Europeans with the help of the Russians.

The same thing is taking place in Afghanistan. The Western countries say to Russia: "If you come as far as Afghanistan, we will take action." The Russians take the opportunity of a power vacuum in the Western countries to progress in Asia, and now in Africa.

There was a regime in Afghanistan. It was what it was, but the king was accused of violating human rights. The Western countries themselves accuse their allies of violating human rights. They created an impossible situation inside Afghanistan, as they did in Iran. Then came the revolution. The Afghan revolutionaries, who were not numerous, went immediately to seek Russian protection, and the Russians helped their ally. The boycott of the Moscow Olympics and other forms of grumbling have not prevented the Russians from staying in Afghanistan and in Cambodia by proxy. All neighboring countries are thereby threatened. Nothing prevents this Russian offensive.

Here they are again, in Africa. In the meantime, the leaders of the Western powers are busy trying to get hold of the Elysee, the Chancellery in Bonn or the White House. Whenever there is a power vacuum, the Russians know that however strong your warnings are, you will never do anything. It is a tragedy, and we are the ones who are suffering from it most. You mentioned the Cubans, but they are nothing. Fidel Castro has no means. He has neither boats nor aircraft to carry the troops. Furthermore, he produces no guns. The Russians are supplying him with all that. The Cubans are only mercenaries in the pay of the Russians. Under these circumstances, we are left to our own devices.

This is why I asked my brothers to reach the point of establishing an atmosphere of peace, thus preventing foreign interventions. We have a saying: When there is no crack in the wall, the spider does not come in. If peace prevails in our countries, there will be no foreign intervention. Unfortunately, when the former colonial powers left Africa they left time bombs behind by creating this difficult situation in which African countries now find themselves. Ogaden is part of British Somalia. England gave up part of this colony to Emperor Haile Selassie--not to Ethiopia, but to the emperor. It also gave Eritrea to Emperor Haile Selassie when this territory was wrenched away from Mussolini. So do not feel surprised that Somalia is claiming something which it believes is its due. But what can it expect of Western powers?

An Ethiopian envoy visited several African countries--skipping the Ivory Coast as though by chance--in order to complain about the Americans now occupying a base in Somalia. But they forget that the base was first a Russian property. Ethiopia had made no complaint at that time. As you can see, fighting is still going on by proxy, and the peoples of the Third World are the ones paying the bill. At present, the African peoples are paying the bill. There is fighting in Ogaden and in Eritrea. There was fighting in Angola. And in every case, the Russians are scoring points. Will you, the Western powers, persist in this path? Will you lose your friends, your best friends? Are you sufficiently aware of the importance of the raw materials and of the consequences shortages could cause in each of your countries? The Russians alone know what Africa, our continent, represents in the forthcoming battle for raw materials. They will not come to exploit our resources. They do not need them. There are enough resources in their territory, and especially in their old colony, Siberia, which they have retained while denouncing the colonialism of other powers. So, the Russians are progressing. They are progressing without any setback.

[Question] Mr President, how much oil will your country be able to produce so you can drink champagne again?

[Answer] It is an expectation which must be maintained. There will certainly come a day when we will become an oil-exporting country. You must not distrust the huge potentialities of Africa. I have told you that only the Russians know what our continent will represent in the battle they will some day fight against the Western powers. Think a while about Africa, not under Russian domination, but under its political and ideological control. They will prevent Africa from sending raw materials to Western countries. Can you picture the fate of your workers under such circumstances? Of course, it is unemployment, and unemployment will turn things to the advantage of the Russians.

However, it is a pity that the Europeans, who colonized Africa, do not have faith in its future. Throughout the colonial era, the poorest territory was a French possession. But France gave this territory to Italy, and now this country that was once considered the poorest has become a partner to reckon with because of the discovery of oil under the sands of the desert.

I am convinced that if the Europeans helped us explore for oil, not only in the sea but also on the mainland, they would have a lot of pleasant surprises, because there is oil everywhere in Africa. Remember that I trusted France with oil prospecting for 10 years, and I was informed that there is no oil in our country. The company in question only drilled one and a half holes during 10 years. Now I am assaulted with applications. Oil will be discovered in Guinea, in Senegal--the Ferlo desert has not said its last word. Unfortunately, they do not trust us. They would rather invest where there is already abundant investments. Nothing is done for us. But as you are well aware, if there were oil in Africa things would be considered in a different way.

[Question] In addition to the issue of cocoa, which you have just mentioned, there is another issue: that of oil. As you are aware, the Third World countries, which have denounced the deterioration of the terms of trade, have supported OPEC in its determination to fix the price of its oil, as the Western countries fix the prices of their manufactured goods. I think this is quite fair. But there is a problem. This policy of true prices is translated into facts for some African countries--including mine--in the form of a systematic bottleneck in our economy. On the one hand, our oil bill has risen from 5 to 60 billion [currency not specified] and on the other hand, the Western countries export both their inflation and their very expensive manufactured goods to us. We thus find ourselves in a vicious circle. This is why I would like to know, wise as you are, whether you have thought about this problem and if you can tell us the result of your reflection.

[Answer] I am going to tell you things which are painful to me. During the last meeting, Algeria suggested that the kings of oil should contribute to a special fund to be used to help the poorer nations of Africa and elsewhere. Well, the Algerian proposal was not taken into consideration. Billions, hundreds of billions from the major oil-producing countries are lying in American and European banks. We can only recognize this sad reality; we can do nothing about it because money always goes to money. Those kings of oil will never lend money to us because they know that we will not be able to pay it back. However, Europeans are making commendable efforts at trying to channel these petrodollars through European banks so that these banks can lend to Africans. This is highly commendable, but so far we have not yet gotten hold of a cent of the petrodollars. Perhaps we must wait.

You know that we the small ones, the poorer ones, make the rich richer. What does this mean? Oil is sold to the rich countries at a very high price. It is their fault, because they have speculated over the price of this product for a long time, and they made more profit in Rotterdam than in Saudi Arabia or Iraq. But these people are awake now, they are united, and they are imposing this form of dictat upon us. And why do I say that it is we, the poorer ones, who pay the bill? We do not buy our oil directly from Saudi Arabia, from Iran or from Algeria, but from America or Europe. They sell us very costly oil, but they still sell goods made with the energy from the costly oil. In both cases we pay the bill for them. That is how the situation really is. We can discuss neither with our European friends nor with the oil-producing countries.

Of course, our OPEC brothers say that they are granting more funds to all the Third World countries than the rich countries. But compared to our immense needs, those funds are nothing but a drop in the sea. What can they give us in return for all our losses caused by the increasing price of oil when one is aware that the Ivory Coast, which used to pay some 5 to 8 billion for oil some years ago, now pays 124 billion CFA francs. They can only grant 1 or 2 billion. I confess to you that 10 years ago, during the distribution of petrodollars, 1.8 billion--comprising 900 million from Algeria and 900 million from Cairo--were allocated to the Ivory Coast. I have never replied to these proposals. I want none of them, for cooperation must be based on dignity. This is what every African country must understand. They must first of all count on themselves. How can you expect those who have wealth to get rid of what they have for your profit? Does this happen even among us Africans.

How can we, in all our meetings, talk endlessly of technology transfer? Who transferred technology to Japan? It is, of course, the cadres trained by Japan who are mastering today's technological and technical problems.

Let us stop complaining. Let us work ourselves. Do you, young people, not trust the capabilities of Africans? In my government, there is a lecturer, Mr Lorougnon Guede. In Europe, people would say such an intellectual is the son or the grandson of a scientist. But Lorougnon Guede is the son of an illiterate man. You must ponder this example. The intelligence of Africans lies fallow, like the resources in the soil and subsoil of the continent. It only needs to be tapped. Do not lose courage. Do not ask for anything. You will knock at those people's doors until your knuckles are callused, but the door will not open. Therefore you must work. We must first of all rely on ourselves. We must not lose hope. But we must not ask for anything anymore. It is not worthy of us.

MUNICIPAL, LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED

ABO61400 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The program for the forthcoming municipal and legislative elections has been drawn up. Concerning the legislative elections, the first round of voting will take place on Sunday, 9 November 1980, and the second round on 23 November in cases where one candidate or several candidates do not obtain an absolute majority of the votes cast in the first round.

The minister of interior therefore invites those who intend to be candidates to file their candidacy between today and 19 October 1980, which will be the last day for applications in conformity with article 38, decree no, 80/039 of September 1980 relating to the election of members of the National Assembly and which was published in FRATERNITE MATIN on 15 September and in the OFFICIAL JOURNAL of 20 September. No application will be accepted after 19 October.

The minister of interior reminds all that the filing of application does not mean the beginning of the electoral campaign, which has been set to begin on Saturday, 25 October 1980 at midnight with the closing date on Saturday, 8 November at midnight. Anyone who fails to comply with these regulations will be liable to punishment as contained in line 2, article 44 of the decree of 1 September 1980.

The municipal elections will take place on Sunday, 30 November 1980. The full program of the municipal elections will be given at a later date.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS RETURNS FROM TALKS IN MOZAMBIQUE

AB031322 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has returned home from Mozambique, where he paid a short official visit. The visit to Mozambique (?falls within the framework) of periodic consultations between the heads of the Portuguese-speaking countries. [passage indistinct]

BRAZILIAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AB031849 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Luanda, 3 Oct (AFP)--A delegation from the Brazilian Democratic Workers Party, led by Secretary General Leonel Brizola, has arrived here on an official visit to Angola. Mr Brizola, who is to have talks with leaders of the ruling MPLA Workers Party, said on arrival that there was sufficient identity between the two parties to constitute an enormous field for joint work.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL PROPOSES CLOSER RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL

LD041236 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0915 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel yesterday proposed that Portugal and Mozambique forget that which has divided them in the past and take steps toward establishment of exemplary relations. The Mozambique president was addressing the new Portuguese ambassador to Maputo, Jose Cutileiro, who handed him his credentials. Samora Machel took the view that Portugal and Mozambique could establish such exemplary relations if they proved capable of formulating a type of cooperation based on mutual advantages for the benefit of both countries. We would then, Machel went on, define what were the immediate priority areas in the short term. On receiving the Portuguese diplomat, Machel said: Welcome, albeit a bit late--although better late than never. We know that it is not easy to appoint an ambassador.

Talking about relations between the two countries, Machel said that they are neither cool nor warm, but that both sides wish to improve them. He stressed the already existing cooperation at the private enterprise level, mentioning in this connection the Portuguese presence at the Maputo International Fair.

ZIMBABWE

PRESIDENT BANANA REPORTS ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD041044 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Oct 80 CA

[Text] The president of Zimbabwe, Comrade Canaan Banana, says his recent visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania has laid a strong foundation for the strengthening of the long-established friendship and solidarity between the two countries. President Banana told the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] this morning that Zimbabwe can now use its vast potential to acquire the much-needed capital and technology from Romania. Comrade Banana returned to Salisbury yesterday after a successful 5-day trip to Romania during which he concluded two agreements covering trade and scientific, technical, economic and cultural cooperation. He said under the agreements a number of Zimbabweans will be able to undertake studies in Romania before the end of the year. He said study areas will include the development of skills in mining, engineering and management. Comrade Banana said he was impressed by the flourishing collective agriculture and by the high level of production and hard work in Romania. He said Romanian collective farms are an example of how people can pool their resources together with a common commitment to develop their country.